Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,482—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

LIBRA OF TH BOMB BRANC OF TH ROYAL ASIATI

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th Dec.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheeler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheeler	25th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheeler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,603	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnsching	4,766	16th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut but from same forwarded economicall.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

[illegible]ERS met on arrival.

PASS[illegible] and cleared and Insurance

BAGGAGE shipped [illegible]

effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 8th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
INGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,600	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,090	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,060	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS ! !

From Annas 4 to Rs. 2.

CELLULOID AND MECHANICAL XMAS CARDS.

From Re. 1 to Rs. 4.

CALENDARS for 1899.

From Annas 8 to Rs. 4.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS IMPORTATIONS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Are now receiving their Special CHRISTMAS STOCK of the above, including—

HAMS !
GRAPES.
NUTS.
CAKES.
SWEETS.
CHOCOLATES.

BACON !
BOTTLED FRUITS.
CHRYSTALIZED FRUITS.
DRIED FRUITS.
FRUITS IN SYRUP.
MINCE MEAT.

CHEESE !
SAUSAGES.
TONGUES.
TINNED FISH.
TINNED VEGETABLES.
PATES.

CRACKERS! TOYS! BON BONS!

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.

FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
COOKED TURKEYS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Albert Chains, Bracelets, Brooches, Button Hooks, Button Hook and Shoehorn in Silver, Card Cases, Charms Cigarette Cases in Nickel and Sterling Silver, Compass Pendants, Lockets, Match Boxes, Necklets, Gold, Silver and Aluminium Pencils, Penholders, Rings in different settings, Scarf Rings, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Links, Smelling Bottles, Studs, Solitaires, Thimbles, Toothpicks and a Variety of other useful Articles.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1835. **MORENAS & CO.,** ESTABLISHED 1835.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COCA PREPARATIONS

UNEQUALLED by any TONIC or MEDICATED wines IMPORTED, will be found to retain to the FULLEST EXTENT the stimulating and SUSTAINING powers of the COCA LEAF.

KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL
Rs. 2-8 per Botle
AN AGREEABLE TONIC LIQUEUR.

KEMP'S COCA WINE
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle

A STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING STIMULANT grateful to the palate and quite suitable for the daily use of those liable to SEVERE EXERTION for CONVALESCENTS and those in weak or DELICATE HEALTH, etc., etc.,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN UNFAILING RECIPE

for ensuring A LUXURIANT CROP of FINE HAIR.

USE FREELY and FREQUENTLY

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

and apply the HAIR BRUSH VIGOROUSLY AFTERWARDS.

You will Quickly notice a decided improvement and your hair will shortly lose its lustreless appearance and become more brilliant, stronger and healthier than before, whilst its colour will improve. This DOUCHE supplies all the NOURISHMENT NEEDED by the HAIR and SCALP and is a thoroughly efficient

RESTORER for Every OCCASION.
Rs 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMICIDE

THE NEW DISINFECTANT.
A POWERFUL OXIDISING AGENT.

To be used in the same manner as ordinary Disinfecting Powders.

Price per Large Tin 8 as, Per Dozen Rs. 5.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIANCE

CAN ALWAYS BE PLACED ON KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS AND KEMP'S REMEDIES.

The COMPANY'S NAME is a full guarantee of the QUALITY and EFFICACY of the articles sold under its labels.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR
Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE
Rs. 1.
etc, etc.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
Rs. 1.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE
Rs. 1-4.
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS
Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8, etc.

These are preparations of the finest possible quality.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per Year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

ENGLISH-MADE KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED	superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED	Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED	to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED	to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED	full plate movements.
GUARANTEED	English lever movements.
GUARANTEED	full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED	English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED	The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED	for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED	for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED	without a rival.
GUARANTEED	Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES FANCY BOXES FOR XMAS.

		Rs.	a.
Children's Boxes	each Re. 0-2 doz.	0	12
Chocolate Biscuits	box	0	4
Fancy Pictorial Boxes, various shapes	,,	0	6
Japanese Post Packets (with Jap stamps)	each	0	6
Children's Fancy Boxes (superior)	,,	0	8
Superior Fancy Boxes of plain Chocolates	each 0-10 and	1	0
Christmas Hampers	,, 0-10 and	0	14
Chocolate Confectionery in Fancy Boxes	each	0	10
Wooden Boxes with Views		0	12
Chocolate Biscuits, large boxes		1	0
Footballs		0	14
Plush Purses, filled		0	14
Chocolate Creams, fancy ribbon boxes		0	12
The "Shamrock," very recherche		2	0
"Picnic," "Criket" etc very choice		2	0

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other; House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

NEW LAW BOOKS.

READY on DECEMBER 7th.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES Act VI. of 1882
(As amended by Acts VI. of 1887 and XII. of 1891.)
AND
THE INDIAN COMPANIES (Memorandum of Association) Act XII. of 1895,
AND
FORMS OF THE BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY HIGH COURTS,
With Notes of Indian Decisions and Latest English Cases, also Tables of Corresponding
Sections and Rules, of Reports and Mode of Citation, and Index of Cases and Defendants.
By Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL, of the High Court, Bombay.
STANHOPE L. F. BAYLEY, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.
AND
VERNON B. F. BAYLEY, Solicitor and Notary Public, Bombay.
THIRD EDITION, Rs. 17-0.

PRINSEP'S CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE,
TWELFTH EDITION, Rs. 14-0,

Being Act V. of 1898, with Notes and references to Judgments and Orders relating thereto By Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt., Indian Civil Service, one of H. M.'s Judges of the High Court, Calcutta.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, Rs. 8-0.

By Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Member of the Provincial Civil Service, N.-W. P. and Oudh, a Magistrate in the Bara Banki Districts, and Author of the Commentaries on N.-W. P. Land Revenues Act, &c.,&c.

Being Act V, of 1898, with Rulings and Decisions of the Punjab Chief Court and the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh. Circulars and Orders of the different Local Governments, together with the Police, Reformatory and Whipping Acts.

INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE CARDS.

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS.
OR
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

PRICE ONE ANNA EACH.

No. 1. Elephant Fight,
2 Royal Bombay Yacht Club,
3. Elephanta Caves,
4 Panoramic View of Bombay,
5 Native Conveyance,
6 Raja on Elephant,
7 Native Wrestlers,
8 The Taj, Agra,
9 Bathing in Holy Water,
10 Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
11 The Residency, Lucknow.
12 Hindu Chariot,
13 Hindu School Girls
14 Burning Ghat, Benares.
15 Native Athletes,
16 Snake Charmers,
17 Native Musicians,
18 Indian Native Lady,
19 Grinding Corn,
20 Indian Nautch Girl.

"The pictures are excellently executed and toned and the subjects whether of figures or scenes are well chosen and characteristic."—*Pioneer.*

"Executed in Photogravure style of a first class character."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

"Charming Souvenirs. Reproductions of artistic individuality. Admirable scenes treated by a capable artist."—*Madras Mail.*

"We welcome the series. The price at which they are issued will ensure a ready demand for these effective drawings."—*Bombay Gazette.*

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT
In aid of the Children's Wards, Convalescent Home Khandalla,
will be given
BY
MADAME LILY HOWARD,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SANDHURST,
Governor of Bombay,
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7TH, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Solo .. .. Mr SEYMOUR DOVE
Song ....Thy Sentinel am I ....Watson — Mr J McNAUGHT
Song ....La Serenata ....Braga — Madame LILY HOWARD, Violin Obligato Madame KOENIG
Violin Solo..Air Syrien ....J Kalliwoda — Madame KOENIG
Song ....My Love is Come ....Marzials — Mr BASIL SCOTT
Duet ....Der Engel ....Rubenstein — The Misses WARD

Interval

PART II

Cornet Solo..The Flight of Ages ....Bevan — Mr RHENIUS
Song ....Come back to Erin ....Claribel — Madame HOWARD
Song ....The Vagabond ....Molloy — Mr J McNAUGHT
Violin Solo..Romance ....Chopin — Madame KOENIG
Duet........Oh! Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast Mendelssohn — Madame HOWARD and Mr J McNAUGHT

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Reserved Seats, Rs 3 Unreserved, Rs 2 Admission, Re 1
Plan, &c, at Messrs SOUNDY & Co

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM,

BORI BUNDER.
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m
PRICE OF ADMISSION As. 8.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE RE COAL TENDERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, near Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gun-fire, on 28th December, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 50,000 tons of COUNTRY COAL required for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to be delivered in the following approximate monthly quantities:—

	Tons.
January 1899	6,000
February 1899	6,000
March 1899	6,000
April 1899	3,000
May 1899	3,000
June 1899	2,000
July 1899	6,000
August 1899	6,000
September 1899	6,000
October 1899	6,000
Total	50,000

It will be optional with the Agent to vary the monthly requirements as given above.

The Coal must be of the best quality, free from dust, stone, earth or other impurities, also free from dampness.

Tenderers should quote the price per ton delivered into Wagons for despatch by rail of best Steam Coal.

Consignments to be despatched in full truck loads of 300 maunds of Coal.

Tenders will be received only on the Company's Form, which, together with Specifications, can be had on application to the Agent. Price Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Rail borne Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
New General Offices, Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CURZON PAVILION.

LOCATION—ESPLANADE.
Sole Lessee and Proprietor ......Mr. LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager.................................Mr. EDWIN GEACH.

TO-NIGHT.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Success Absolutely Greater than Ever.
ALL BOMBAY IS FLOCKING
ALL BOMBAY IS FLOCKING
To See The Fearless
FLYING JORDANS.
THOUSANDS NIGHTLY CHEER
And Rejoice,
THOUSANDS NIGHTLY LAUGH
And Grow Merry
At
THE FEARLESS FLYING JORDANS,
And their
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF STARS.
Every Lady in the Land Should See
MISS MARIE JORDAN
In her
Death-defying, Awe-Inspiring
{LEAP FOR DEAR LIFE}
{LEAP FOR DEAR LIFE}
which has created a profound impression upon the populace of Bombay, as in London, where it literally
SET THE THAMES ON FIRE,
Making
THE JORDANS FAMED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
A Stupendous Sensation created last Night.
PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8
Special Box Seats Rs. 4.
FRIDAY SECOND GRAND PARSEE NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of the Leading Parsee Citizens.
SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY.
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,

MATINEE	Doors open at 4-30,
MATINEE	Starting punctually at 5.
MATINEE	CHILDREN
MATINEE	EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE	EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART.
MATINEE	Give the Youngsters
MATINEE	A FAREWELL TREAT.

PERFORMANCE AS AT NIGHT.
LAMONT, THE HUMAN ARROW,
Will Execute his GREAT SANSATIONAL DIVE
at 8 o'clock, outside the Marquee, FREE.

WANTED, a thoroughly active and trustworthy EUROPEAN (pensioned Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officer preferred) as CONSERVANCY OVERSEER for the Quetta Cantonment, Salary Rs. 80 per mensem with quarters, vegetables, fuel and light. Preference will be given to a man with a knowledge of the management of transport animals or who has passed a veterinary course. Selected candidate will be required to enter upon his duties on 1st February next. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to the Secretary Cantonment Committee, Quetta.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1898, for IMPROVING the FIRE FITTINGS of the New Elphinstone College and General Record Room, Esplanade. The value of work will be about Rs. 8,400.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

NOTICE to hereby given to the public that the Undersigned is entitled to one undivided Moiety or half part of and in the Several landed properties situate in Bombay, Poona and elsewhere and standing in the name of his brother the late SITTANATH GOPINATH AJINKYVA, a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay All persons purchasing, mortgaging, or otherwise dealing, with the said properties without the written consent of the, Undersigned will do so at their own risk and peril—Dated this 6th day of December, 1898.

KESHRINATH GOPINATH, AJINKYA
(son of GOPINATH RAGHUNATH,)
residing in Dookur Gully, near Chira Bazar in Bombay, outside the Fort.

BENGAL & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the year 1899, and should be for all charges including delivery at the Gorakhpur Railway Station.

Tenders will be received up to noon of the 3rd January 1899 and should be addressed to the STORE-KEEPER, Bengal & North-Western Railway, SAMASTIPUR in a sealed cover superscribed TENDERS for STATIONERY.

All Tenders received will be opened in the Office of the Agent, Bengal & North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur,

The Agent, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept a portion or portions of Tenders.

Each Tender must be accompanied by Rupees One Hundred in Government Currency Notes or by Postal Order. Cheques will not be accepted as earnest money which will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Samples of each article will be required to accompany each Tender.

The successful Tender will be required to execute a bond and to give security to the extent of 10 per cent of the accepted contract.

Tender Forms and all other information may be obtained on application to

THE STORE-KEEPER,
Bengal and North-Western Railway, SAMASTIPUR.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI JAMANA alias MOGHIBAI, widow of the late MORARJI RAMDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

DHARAMSEY RAMDAS, the brother of MORARJI RAMDAS, the husband of the deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 29th day of November, 1898.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL and MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO 673 OF 1896.

DANNA GOKAL, CHAGGON VIRCHAND, PURTAB KRISHNA and RUTNA KRISHNA of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, carrying on business in co-partnership at Coombharwada third lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the name of DANNA GOKAL and Company,...........Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

MOTIBAI widow and PURSHOTAM NARAYAN and GOCULASD NARAYAN a minor by his guardian ad litem RAGHANATHDAS LALJI the heirs and legal representatives of NARRON KHAIRAJ and MOORJI NARRON respectively all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Coombharwada fourth lane in the Island of Bombay.......................Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property dated 19th day of November 1898, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the first, second and third Defendants as heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Narron Khairaj and of the fourth Defendant in the following property at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Western side of Coombarwada Street or first Patton Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tennants of the Mortgagors assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 7827 and Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 129 and 145, Falkland Road standing in the name of Thacker Narayan Khairaj Dewraj Moorji containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2218, new No. 9805 old Survey No. 408, and new Survey No. 5058, standing in the name of Kheraj Dewraj and bounded as follows—That is to say on the East by the Patton Street or Coombarwada Street aforesaid on the west by the house of Kikabhoy Tyebally on the North by the House of Kikabhoy Tyabally and on the South by the Falkland Road.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 14th day of January 1899, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner,

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Collars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, FIRST FLOOR, TO LET, Cheap. Apply "G .B." care of this Paper.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm. Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," "care of this paper."

BARGAIN!!! Few RAMBLER BYCYCLES, model 23 with Copper lines genuine, Gorwally pneumetic Tyres, Brook's Saddle, also King of the Road Lamp, for Rs. 235 only.—Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET.—TWO BUNGALOWS at Nepean Sea Road. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families, Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Mrs. Shephard Expresses herself much pleased with the accommodation &c. at the Hotel and will be happy to recommend it to anyone who may be going to Mahableshwar.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

CABINET ORGANINA, second-hand with 4 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 40. These are sweet-toned organs and each Music Roll is 10 to 25 feet long.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegonala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and Insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhal Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Manufacturers of FURNITURE of reliable workmanship, combined with MODERATION in PRICE.—Illustrated Sheets Free.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a lady trained under well-known masters has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

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MADON, SONS & Co.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TEIPAL HOSPITAL.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... ,,	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,,	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...................	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due

J. K. MOIR.
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA...............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 5 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses taken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER:—
BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableswar.
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CHOWK HALL, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, Matheran.
Apply to—
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Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate...	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate..	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ......Nett per lb.		1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0	15
Do. No. II	,,	0	14
Do. No. III	,,	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0	12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

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By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

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From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Baba Dhaboo Street, advertised to take place to-day, is postponed,

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, a large collection of choice garden plants, in China and other pots and tubs, consisting of palms, Poona standard roses, ferns, begonias crotons, alocacia, orchids, anthuriums, diffenbachia, catesbia, dracenas, marantas, iron stands, fern house, gardens, tools, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bai Motlibai Hospital, Baboola Tank Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware crockery and glassware, mahogany cottage piano by Soundy in good order, wearing apparel, medical and other books, surgical instruments, cooking stove, hand sewing machine, English made victoria by Windower, etc., the property of the late Dr. G. C. R. INGLOW, House Surgeon.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE LIBRARY, ETC.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. William Vaisey, consisting of—

Several hundred volumes of books on chemistry, photography, electricity, engineering, hygiene, science, religion, philosophy, and general literature, Chamber's and Oracle cyclopaedia, Lloyd's cyclopadic dictionary and various other dictionaries, photographic camera, rubber stamp materials, magic lanterns and slides, portabe forge, families printing outfit, binoculars, lenses, test glasses, purses, penknives, revolvers and cartridges, magnifying glasses, Chubb's padlocks, watches, cigar cases, syringes, surgical instruments, battery cells, batteries, musical boxes, watchmakers and carpenters, wood carving and other tools, dynamo, tables, chairs, couch, sideboard, cot, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, metal watches, gold chains, bracelets, bangles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET,

On FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Bai Vichkore, widow of Sobhagchund Meghraj and Nemchund Sobhagchund, the mortagagees, and on account and at the risk of Baboorao Ramchandra and Ramchandra Baboorao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively the 17th day of December, 1891, and 9th day of July 1895, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, part of Pension and Tax tenure, and part of quit and ground rent tenure, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Lohar Chawl Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 132, 1311, new Nos. 1096, 7106, old Survey Nos. 9-1190, 1136, new Survey Nos. 2-1803, 1-1803, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 1082 1083, Street No. 244-246, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao Shrikrushna, on or towards the west by the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, on or towards the north by the Public Road, Lohar Chawl, and on or towards the south by the property of Keshaw Khooshaba Acharya, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by Messrs. Williams and Son to sell by Auction without reserve, on account of defaulting Mortgagors, in Room No. 6, Sassoon Buildings, over the Proprietary High School, Mint Road, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th instant, at 1 p. m., each day,

A selection of valuable Books, on History, Biography, Theology, Medicine, Engineering Dictionaries, Poetry, Drama and general literature, including sets or novels by Scott, Thackeray, Lytton, Dickens, and others, also some house hold furniture, glass, plated and crockeryware, table and other lamps, valuable oil-paintings, steel engravings and chromolithographs, an expensive set of mathematical drawing instruments, a valuable microtcope, some electro-magnetic batteries, gold and silver spectacles, some silver watches, a silver musical bird box, a large quantity of carpenter's tools grinding and setting stones and a fine vice, a nearly new medium sized iron stoves, for burning coal, charcoal or wood kerosine oil stoves, Persian, Cambay and tapestry carpets, handsome flower Damask table linen, towels &c., and two very fine pianofortes, one being a patent Harmonicord grand concert and the other an iron framed upright grand cottage both in excellent tone and condition, also a substantial Pneumatic tyre bicycle, a Jafferabad cow, giving 10 seers milk with a young calf, and a pair of English geese.

Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view four days previous to the day of sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the compound of Dr. Dimmock, a special selection of rare and well grown plants for household decoration, such as palms, ferns, begonias, dracenas, canna, orchids, anthuriums, etc., fowl house, the property of Major COLLIE, I. M. S.

The plants will be on view, three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cottage piano by Kaps, English victoria, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq., on a date to be fixed hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one sweet toned Mahogany cottage piano by "Kapps" Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Japanese and China flower vases, etc, etc, the property of the, Hon'ble Justice A Strachey, proceeding to Allahabad,

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view, 4 days before the sale,

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also on account and risk of J T Enty,
5 casks ale (beer) M, 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-Bunder, invoice No 5 of 13th July,

AT 1 30 P.M.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order,
1 second hand strong dog-cart, in good order,
1 handsome office shigram, in good order,
1 handsome bay arab, quiet in harness,
1 strong grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy and Co., rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. WHELER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English teak and black wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, also a Quantity of Useful Surgical instruments, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 12th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depots, Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old caps, casks, crates, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, iron chains, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, steel tyres, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, India-rubber scrap, lamps, brass tubes, iron tyres, bridge work, brass, copper, copper and gun metal ingots, broken glass, old iron, wheels hand pumps, and miscellaneous other stores.

Also a quantity of useful surgical instruments.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing, which the same will be resold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALL OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS, WOOLLEN CLOTH, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Aga Mirza Ismail bin Mashadi Rezah Kasarani, insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1898, at 2 p. m, at Bhendy Bazzaar, consisting of white and coloured Prints, Merinos, Flannels, Jamdanie, Dorias, Turkey Red, Mulls, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Grey Shirting, Gagrapats, Mehta Boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8, Postage Annas 4, To be had at this Office.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF STOPPAGE OF THE DOWN AND UP SOUTH EAST MAIL TRAINS AT DUDNI, AND STOPPAGE OF THESE TRAINS AT KARABGAON STATION INSTEAD.

ON and after the SEVENTH of DECEMBER, and until further notice, the STOPPAGE at DUDNI of both the Down South East Mail Train leaving Bombay at 21-30 for Raichur, and the Up South East Mail Train leaving Raichur, at 10 o'clock for Bombay daily will be DISCONTINUED, and on and from the same date both these Mail Trains will stop at Karabgaon Station instead, running to the following Time Bills:—

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.		H M	UP MAIL TRAIN.		H M
V T Bombay	dep	21 30	Raichur ..	dep	10 0
Hotgi	arrl dep	8 16 8 34	Gulbarga...	arrl dep	13 9 13 14
Karabgaon	arrl dep	8 59 9 3	Karabgaon,	arrl dep	14 55 15 3
Gulbarga	arrl dep	10 51 10 59	Hotgi.......	arrl dep	15 29 15 37
Raichur.....	arrl	14 30	Bombay ...	arrl	6 0

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 5th of December, 1898.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the NEW RULES the Collegiate Course will commence hereafter from 4th January. Candidates intending to join during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bo. Vety. College.

Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at tons 100 (one hundred Tons.)

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 487 OF 1897.

V. M. PUKVASA and CHUNDULAL DAYABHAI ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

BABURAO RAMCHUNDER ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1898, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property viz.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground now separated into two pieces of land by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passing through the middle of it, situate lying and being at Dharavi in the Mahim district and lying in the Sub-district Registry of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 410, New No. 13,2.., and New Survey No. 1-2641, 4-255 and 1-366, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Domingos Vator Pereira, on or towards the West by the Government ground, on or towards the North by the property of Baburao Ramchunder, and on or towards the South by the Church of St. Michael.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI and Co., the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 3280 OF 1898.

OMBAY PORT TRUST ....PLAINTIFFS.

vs.

ASHBAI, WIFE OF TRICUMJEE WALJEE, DEFENDANT.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 14th day of April, 1898, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 392-2-5 for debt and costs.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale dated the 2nd day of August, 1898, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the buildings standing thereon situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate, containing by admeasurement 958 5-9 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 4850, Street No. 1 and 5, and bounded as follows:—On the North by Cooria Street, on the South by Musjid Bridge Street North, on the East by the Land formerly leased by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay to the said Bai Ashbai and on the West by Clive Road, which said premises are together with various other properties registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and are situate in the Registration District of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the said Ashbai, widow of the late Tricumjee Waljee and her tenants or tenants of persons claiming through her.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for Sale by Public Action on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of Sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. Under clause, E, of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure it is notified that the Trustees of the Port of Bombay claim under an Indenture of Lease dated 27th of September, 1884, in addition to Rs. 482-2-5 the amount for which the property in this suit has been attached and is about to be sold by the Sheriff a further sum of Rs. 745-0-6 for rent due in respect of and chargeable upon the said property for the months of March, April, May, June, July and August 1898 and Court Costs. The said Trustees also claim such further sum as may become due to them for rent up to the date of the sale. The said Trustees also claim that the building to be sold shall be put in repair by the painting of the Wood Work and the Colour Washing of the outside walls and that the godown on the ground floor shall be cleaned and the walls thereof coloured or limewashed and that the property shall be sold subject to all the covenants of the said Indenture of Lease of the 27th of September 1884, made between the Claimants of the one part and Ashbai wife of Tricumjee Waljee of the other part. 2, Claim of the Deccan Bank, Limited, for Rs. 53,000 and Rs. 13,246-14-6 for arrears of interest up to 28th day of May, 1898, and further interest up to date and other costs, charges and expenses as chargeable under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 29th day of September, 1892, upon the said property to be put up for sale together with other leasehold property the sale whereof in Suit 2985 of 1898 of the Bombay Small Causes Court has been advertised in the "Times of India," and "Bombay Samachar" of the 15th August, 1898, respectively.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the Plaintiffs) the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiffs) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. In the event of the Plaintiffs becoming the purchasers they are at liberty to set off against the amount of the purchase money the amount due to them under the said Decree.

The Sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff or at the office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay...	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.........	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,280
English Press and Manfg. ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	[illegible]	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co.	[illegible]	400	400	dvd Rs35	352½
Munnar M...	[illegible]	250	...	25	220xd
New Berar	[illegible]	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales.	150	500	[illegible]	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	240xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	—	[illegible]		Rs75	1,005

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	[illegible]	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	385
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	30	Nil	42
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld	318	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co. Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.2	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	[illegible]
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	855
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	415
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	270
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	520
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	3	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	3	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	380
Indian Manfg.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	[illegible]	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,580	100	100	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,075
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,220
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Ammoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	101½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,565xd
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld. ...	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0..	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	350
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil	202½
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	720
Ripon Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs[illegible]	1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	560
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	715
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,870
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	685xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	...
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	240
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	680
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld...	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Batham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.....	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 .ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill......	,000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills....	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld....	2,.0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co, Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing & ...	500		300	30	183
...aroks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	148
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	6,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	dvdR023	435
Scindy & Co...	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	70
Treacher & Co...	[illegible]	[illegible]		0	1010
Thacker & Co...	[illegible]	100			140
Telephone Co...	[illegible]	[illegible]		dvd R15	28

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water 4-28m., 5-54a. Low water, 11-45m., 11-24a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of chairman, 10 a. m., to 6 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5 30 p. m.
Tivoli Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company, 9 p. m.
Madame Lily Howard's Evening Concert, Town Hall, 9 p. m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Simons' Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Steamer Rajpootana left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Foreland and Clyde entered the dock yesterday.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court were formally dissolved yesterday:—

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—Total number of patients 3552 of which 379 were of Punchwati, and 2464 of Nassik, 709 outdoor patients were treated during the month of November and 64 Surgical operations were performed.

BURGLARY IN BORAH BAZAAR STREET.—Sounderji Jadowji a Hindu residing in Borah Bazaar Street reports, that during his absence from home between 4 and 4-30 p.m., yesterday his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 626 stolen from cupboards which were opened with duplicate keys.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr. J. E. Drew, steward on board the s.s. Sutlej, reported on Monday to the police that he cashed a cheque at the Bank of Bombay for Rs. 4,000 on the 3rd instant, and took the money in a handbag to his cabin. On counting them a few minutes later, he discovered that a currency note for Rs. 100 was missing. Complainant is unable to account for the disappearance of the note.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—There will be another change in the programme at the Curzon Pavilion this evening, when the Flying Jordans and their talented combination will no doubt attract still another large assemblage of pleasure seekers. The management announce by special request a second Parsee night on Friday evening under distinguished patronage, whilst on Saturday afternoon when the last children's matinee performance will be held, parents will doubtless seize the last opportunity of giving the young pets a picnic.

UNWELCOME VISIT TO A BANK.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Mora Rama, a Hindoo, with housebreaking in order to commit theft in the premises of the Mercantile Bank of India. Mr. A. Smith, an Assistant of the Bank, deposed to seeing accused enter his room which is on the Bank premises at about 4 o clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo. He remained quiet, and hearing more noise jumped up and gave chase to the accused. He identified accused by the moonlight, and also was familiar with his face, he (accused) having worked previously in a chummery to which witness belonged. The Magistrate was satisfied with the evidence adduced for the prosecution, and sentenced accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the Members will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—1. Bombay Rats, by E. H. Aitken. 2. Fishing in Indian Waters, by Fred, O. Gadsden. 3. Description of some new, or rare, trees from Travancore, by T. F. Bourdillon, "Miscellaneous Notes."—a. White spots on the plumage of a Woodpecker attacked by parasites, by A. L. Butler, b. A voracious Centipede, by Capt. H. Wells-Cole, c. Breeding of the Black-breasted Honeysucker in the Cachar District, by C. M. Inglis, d. Parasitic Worms in Fish, by Major R. H. Rattray. e. On the Nidification of the White-Necked Stork by C. M. Inglis, f. On Nests and Eggs found in the vicinity of Baroda, by Capt. R. M. Betham, g. Notes on sport in Oudh, by W. F. Sinclair, h. Nesting of the Red-tailed Chat, by Major R. H. Rattray, i. Curious conduct of a Panther, by Lieut. C. D. Lester, j. Bull-terrier and Tiger, by Capt. R. G. Burton.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mirally Faza, a Mahomedan, having a record of three previous convictions, was charged with house breaking and theft of silk wearing apparel valued at Rs. 178 belonging to Heerabai, a widow, residing in Palla Gally. On the night of the 2nd instant complainant locked the door of her room and went on a visit to her brother's. The following morning at five o'clock a police man passing along the Parsee Wada Road saw the accused with a bundle on his head. The police man became suspicious and was searching the bundle, when a Hindu named Jivraj Mulji turned up and claimed the property; not being satisfied with the claim of Jivraj, the police man took them both to his superior officer who instituted enquires. The accused subsequently made a statement and pointed out to the police the house of the complainant. The accused came out from the jail on the 24th September last after serving out a year's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate convicted him on his own admission and sentenced him to two year's imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED BERACH OF TRUST BY A GOLD SMITH.—At the Mazaon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Gunput Bhai a Hindu goldsmith appeared to answer a summons taken out against him by Mr. Sittaram Dhakji Wasleker, late Judicial clerk to the Second Presidency Magistrate, charging him with Criminal breach of trust in respect of eight and a half tolas of gold of the value of Rs. 220, Mr. J. C. Ashburry, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Vijaiker pleader, defended the accused. Complainant in his information stated that he knew the accused for the last seven years. Accused used to work for him in his house. On 20th September 1897 complainant gave accused eight tolas and a half of gold to make a gold neck ornament. Accused received the gold and sat to work in complainant's house with his servant named Jagannath Sittaram. In the afternoon, on that day, complainant and his wife went to see a sick relative leaving their nephew Sadashive in the house, and on their return they found the accused and his servant missing. While they were making enquiries, accused turned up and stated that he left Jagonnath in charge of the gold, but Jagonath had absconded, and that he was prepared to return the gold or pay its value. This was agreed to, when accused asked for time to bring the money. This was also given him; but instead of returning the gold, or its value, he put off the complainant from time to time. Accused in his defence pleaded that on the day in question he went to take his meals leaving his servant in the house, and asked complainants nephew to keep a watch over him, During his absence the servant absconded with the gold. The case stands adjourned.

EXPLORATION OF MINERALS IN MADRAS.

ONE of the heads in the Madras budget of annual expenses is the "exploration of petroleum, coal, and minerals" conducted at the expense of the Madras Government in the interests of the Madras Presidency. The sum expended last year was Rs. 3,061; and for the current year the sum budgeted was Rs. 1,900, which has been reduced to Rs. 12, the cost of somebody's travelling allowance, and for next year the sum budgeted for is *nil*. If there is no known likelihood of finding any coal or iron in paying quantities, it is of course no good to expend State money upon the search; but a good many, perhaps, will regret that the further exploration of Salem's wealth has been dropped. It is no good, however, to keep up a clerical establishment and a habitation under the present circumstances, and the establishment has appropriately been knocked on the head. In the meantime, if there are any practical men who fancy that Salem iron should still pay, in spite of the unfavourable reports, they might appropriately try their own luck, now that the Madras Government has for the present at any rate, shaken off from its feet the dust of Salem-iron ore and Bengal coal.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. GISELA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Gisela, Commander F Mosca, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 14th instant. She brings the following passengers:—

Arnold, Miss	Geary, Mrs Grattan
Anderson, Mr	Morgan, Mrs
Asquith, Mr and Mrs	Muhl, Mrs Lina
Barlow, Mrs G	Scott, Revd
Fernel, Mr	Sarges, Miss
Francke, Mr G	Spalding, Mr A F
Flor, Mr and Mrs Carl	Wall, Mrs and two Misses
Fotiatio, Mr	

A CRICKET.

LIMJI'S TEAM VS. CHINOY'S TEAM.

A MATCH was played on the Esplanade ground between these teams on Saturday last and resulted in a victory for Limji's team by 33 runs Sinijis team scored 94 in all, Limji and Tavadia contributing 29 and 32 respectively. Chinoy's team scored 61 in all, Pagdiwalla only getting into double figures. This poor scoring was due to the excellent bowling of K. Kooka and Bhaimunshi who captured five and three wickets respectively of the opponents, Bulsara from Chinoy's team also bowled well.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade........	8	3	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	0	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada.	4	1	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada...	0	3	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion..........	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee...........	1	1	6
Water Division................	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	2	0	1
Hospitals	0	6	8
Total	17	14	97
Total plague deaths to date...	32,152	28,272	

THE BARODA PILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter from a correspondent regarding a preventive remedy against plague, which appeared in your contemporary of the 17th November last under the head of plague remedies, appears to have attracted public attention especially at Bangalore. In the issue of the said newspaper dated the 25th idem there was a telegram of the 24th from Bangalore, which stated as follows:—"In the matter of treatment of plague, the natives are beginning to believe largely in the Baroda pills, said to be a composition of quinine, camphor, Carbolic acid, and ipecacuanha." The belief which the natives have in the Baroda plague preventive pills is perfectly justified by the diminishing number of fresh cases in the city, and the following statement in the telegram dated Bangalore 1st instant, which was published in the issue of the above paper dated the 2nd idem. "The mortality from plague in Bangalore city is perceptibly diminishing." "In the cantonment the figures are still high." It would be advisable to induce and encourage people in the Bangalore cantonment and other affected places to have recourse to the pills as a prophylactic remedy against plague.—Your's, &c.,

Baroda, 5th December. X.

PAREL SARVAJANIK HOSPITAL.

THE following sums have been subscribed up to date to the fund of the above Hospital:—

	Rs.	a.
Rao Saheb Vussonji..	50	0
Mr Dungarsi Bhimji	50	0
Mr Lalji Shamji	50	0
Mr Pranjivandas Durlabhdas	50	0
Mr Sheikh Adam Yusafbhai	50	0
Messrs Hirji Khetsi and Co	50	9
Messrs Jivandas Dharamsi and Co	50	0
Mr Lukhmidas Khimji	50	0
Hon Mr R H Macaulay	50	0
Mr Takarsi Shamji	50	0
Mr Bhagwandas Narsi	50	0
Mr Khimji Dayal	50	0
Mr Kanji Purshotam	50	0
Mr Kanji Rajpal	50	0
Mr Pragji Heerji	50	0
Mr Ratansi Moolji	50	0
Mr E M Higgs	50	0
Mr Marshal Reid	50	0
Messrs Sunderdas Dharamsi and Co	50	0
Messrs Dreunan and Co	50	0
Messrs Jadowji Kamalsi and Co	50	0
Messrs Jethabhai Varadhwan and Co	50	0
Mr Kallianji Ruttonji	50	0
Mr Lakhmidas Kessowji	50	0
Mr Varadhman Jetsi	50	0
Mr Velji Anandji	50	0
Mr Dewji Vasanji	50	0
Mr Tulsidas Morarji	50	0
Messrs Pranjivandas Gordhandas and Co	50	0
Messrs Madan Bhimji and Co	50	0
Mr Thakarsi Heerji	50	0
Mr Ebji Umarsi	50	0
Messrs Dawji Ruttonsy and Co	50	0
Mr Hari Dwarkorji	50	0
Mr Dwarkadas Dharamsy	50	0
Mr John Reid	50	0
Messrs Dharsi Nanji and Co	50	0
Mr Damji Arjun	50	0
Mr Karamsi Dawji	50	0
Mr Haridas Sunderdas	50	0
Mr Ramji Govindji	51	0
Mr Giga Pradhan Joshi	51	0
Messrs Champsi Bhara and Co	35	0
Messrs Devji Moolji and Co	35	0
Mr Lalji Thakersi	35	0
Mr Kara Damji	35	0
Mr Kessowji Devkaran	35	0
Mr Gopalji Pragji	35	0
Mr Lakhamsi Nappoo	30	0
Mr Hormusji Cuverjee Sethna	30	0
Mr Khimji Visram	25	0
Mr Bhowanji Harbham	25	0
Messrs Gangaram Narsi and Co	25	0
Messrs Madhowji Dwarkadas and Co	25	0
Mr Moolji Pradhan	25	0
Mr Dayal Moolji	25	0
Mr Naranji Haribhai	25	0
Messrs Gorsamal Hotumal and Co	25	0
Mr Ruttonsi Pooja	25	0
Mr Shivji Hansraj	25	0
Mr Bharmal Shripal	25	0
Mr Valji Varadhman	25	0
Mr Dharamsi Jetha	25	0
Mr Ramdas Dossa	25	0
Mr Vussonji Khimji Sha	25	0
Mr H K Dunk	25	0
Mr A C Bolton	25	0
Dr Ismael Janmahomed	25	0
Mr Sawantmal Sawaldas	25	0
Mr Tarachand Chelaram	25	0
Mr Manek Champsi	25	0
Mr Ghelabhai Liladhar	25	0
Mr Manumal Rupchand	25	0
Mr R W Harter	25	0
Mr Lalji Poonsey	25	0
Mr Pooja Vussonji	25	0
Mr Mulchand Thoban	25	0
Hon Percy Thesiger	21	0
Mr Haji Janmahomed Latif	20	0
Mr Khemchand Esurdas	20	0
Mr Khemchand Chawhaldas	20	0
Mr Narsi Kessowji	15	0
Mr Dayal Vallabhdas	15	0
Mr Vachhraj Mohanji	15	0
Mr Sunderji Tulsidas	15	0
Mr Vasudev R Jayakar	10	0
Mr N M Marshall	10	0
Rao Saheb Sitaram Khanderao	10	0
Mr A N Dalvi	10	0
Mr V R Luxmonji	10	0
Mr Bhiwa Maya Patel	10	0
Mr K F Unwalla	10	0
Mr Rowji Rughoonathji	10	0
Mr Narayen Runchodji	10	0
Mr Kawasji Merwanji Shroff	10	0
Bai Dhanbai Kawasji Shroff	10	0
The Moolla Feroz Family	10	0
Mr Jehangir Cawasji Shroff	5	0
Mr R S Taki	5	0
Mr D F Pereira	5	0
Mr Adam Abba Patel	5	0
Mr Narayen Abbaji	5	0
Mr C C Tavaria	5	0
Mr Bapuji B Screwwalla	5	0
Mr Damaji Moroba Patel	5	0
Mr Pestonji Jamshedji Dubash	5	0
Mr Pherozesha Rustomji	5	0
Mr Krishnarao Pandurang	5	0
Mr Moroba Vinayek	5	0
Mr Kashinath Bhowan	2	0
Mr N H Cooper	2	0
Mr J F Madan	2	0
Mr Pripurashankar Saumookhram	2	0
Mr Babaji Umaji	2	0
Mr Permanand Khimji	2	0
Mr Buddhaji Aditwar	2	0
Mr F E Leutin	2	0
Balance of Dr Jennings Entertainment Fund	2	0
Mr Appaji Krishnaji	1	1
Mr Jamshedji P Cooper	1	0
Mr Hormusji Edalji	1	0
Mr B M Colah	1	0
Mr Mahadev Pandu	1	0
Mr Govind Keshar	1	0
Mr Shapurji Adarji	1	0
Mr M D Vachha	1	0
Bai Bayabai Nana Dhondu	1	0
Subscription under one Rupee from 33 persons	6	10
Total Amount Subscribed....Rs.	3,400	11

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 2nd December, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay................	59	47
Karachi................	2	1
* Poona................	3	2
Districts.		
Ahmedabad................	0	0
Kaira................	70	51
Panch Mahals................	17	13
Broach................	3	1
Surat................	0	0
Thana................	15	16
Khandeish................	0	0
Nasik................	34	23
Poona................	70	51
Kanara................	1	0
Satara................	405	321
Sholapur................	26	21
Ahmednagar................	11	8
Belgaum................	556	447
Kolaba................	10	7
† Dharwar................	1,886	1,858
Ratnagiri................	0	0
Bijapur................	54	34
Political Agencies.		
Baroda................	37	30
Kathiawar................	5	9
Kolhapur................	548	433
Cutch................	9	5
Rewa Kantha................	18	15
Palanpur................	0	0
Sachin................	0	0
Akalkot................	1	2
Aundh................	75	53
Bhor................	6	3
Total......	3,923	3,178
Total to date.....	196,458	155,054

* Imported

† Of these 20 cases and 2 deaths were in Savana

THE GHILZAIS WELL ARMED.

THE Ghilzais who are making their annual migration down the Kurram Valley to India are said to be particularly well armed this year, Martini-Henry rifles in large numbers being in their possession. They have these arms for sale, and one can well understand that however close a watch may be kept by the British authorities some Martinis will find their way to the frontier tribesmen. The rifles bear no marks, and evidently belong to the class made in Europe for exportation abroad. As thousands of Ghilzais always visit India every cold weather, travelling by the different routes which lead to the Indus valley, there is every probability that they will trade in arms with the tribes through whose country they have to pass. The question is; whence have they obtained the rifles now in their possession? So far as can be judged it must have been from the Persian Gulf, through traders who have bought consignment arriving from Europe and carried them into Afghanistan, The evidence so far has been against the direct importation of arms into the tribal country on the North-West Frontier, though it was pretty certain that Martinis were reaching Western Afghanistan. Now, however, it would seem that the rifles have filtered through to the Eastern clans, and what the Ghilzais have to-day, the WazirisOrakzai, Afridis and others will have to-morrow. The action taken by the British Government in stopping the arms-traffic in the Persian Gulf must, therefore, be considered to have been most opportune, We have always contended that in the recent campaign on the frontier the tribesmen, were mostly armed with breechleaders stolen or bought in India, or made up of pieces formerly sold from the arsenals as old iron; but now it is established that the Ghilzais have trade-rifles for sale in large numbers, and there is only too much reason to fear that a brisk traffic will spring up in these. Southern Persia was described two years ago as "bristling with Martinis," and if there is a demand for these in Afghanistan, they can be easily carried into the Amir's territory through Seistan and thence sent on to the Ghilji country, As the villages of that powerful tribe strech from near Kandhar on the south to Jagdallak on the north, the distribution of the arms by sale to the clans lying between them and the Indian fronlier can present no difficulties, This new trade should be a highly profitable one, as the price of rifles has risen of late across the border.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2, The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·125	Calm	1	74·6	37·2	72	...	...	−0·11
Sirsa.....	30·123	SE	2	76,2	35·2	57	...	...	−0·06
Delhi	30·089	NW	3	69·7	52·0	41	...	0·31	+0·23
Agra	30·063	NE	2	77·0	57·9	46	...	...	−0·06
Cawnpore	30·062	NNE	2	76·2	56·0	55	...	0·05	...
Allahabad.....	30·071	WNW	2	76·7	50·4	52	...	0·23	+0·06
Jhansi.....	30·062	Calm	2	75·5	61·2	47	...	0·23	+0·11
Jacobabad.....	30·057	Calm	1	76·9	37·0	56	...	...	−0·18
Karachi.....	30·038	ENE	5	81·4	53·9	31	...	...	−0·19
Jeypore	30·073	NE	3	78·0	59·1	27	...	...	−0·24
Ajmere	30·059	Calm	1	74·9	56·7	53	...	...	−0·22
Deesa	30·034	NE	4	80·1	63·0	38	...	...	−0·16
Ahmedabad	29·929	NNE	3	81·2	66·1	64	0·01	0·01	...
Bhuj	30·0·8	Calm	5	79·3	65·4	26	...	...	−0·02
Rajkot.....	29·984	N	1	78·9	63·9	28	...	0·10	−0·26
Ghadechi	29·971	N	6	83·5	67·8	57	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·933	NE	3	80·5	69·3	44	...	0·20	...
Neemuch	30·055	NE	5	78·2	59·3	79	0·16	0·16	−0·61
Indore.....	30·016	NN	4	83·2	61·6	80	0·16	0·16	−0·36
Saugor	30·085	E	2	79·2	58·6	80	0·16	0·16	−0·23
Jubulpore.....	30·085	NNW	1	80·4	55·9	61	...	...	−0·59
Hoshangabad.....	30·054	NE	2	86·2	66·7	52	...	...	0 −0·61
Khandwa	30·127	E	5	90·7	68·6	49	..	..	−0·32
Raipur	30·033	NNE	1	85·3	61·2	53	..	..	−0·53
Nagpur	30·020	Calm	1	88·2	64·1	64	...	...	−0·90
Amraoti.....	30·015	ENE	5	89·7	67·8	60	..	0·03	−0·59
Akola	29·983	SE	4	91·9	69·3	53	..	0·17	−0·60
Surat	29·923	NE	3	88·1	70·5	57	...	0·13	−0·04
Malegaon	29·994	NNE	4	87·9	66·8	78	0·04	0·50	−0·15
Bombay.....	29·917	ENE	8	86·1	75·6	75	...	0·13	−0·53
Poona	29·971	ESE	5	87·5	66·4	81	0·02	0·62	−0·73
Ahmednagar	29·965	NE	4	85·9	67·4	76	0·13	0·15	...
Aurangabad.....	29·994	NE	3	85·8	67·7	60	0·24	0·96	...
Sholapur	29·980	N	7	90·2	65·6	51	...	0·39	−0·81
Ratnagiri	29·902	SE	3	87·4	75·9	80	...	0·16	−0·34
Belgaum	29·918	ENE	!	84·8	61·4	55	..	1·47	−0·64
Goa	29·924	SE	5	85·0	72·4	82	...	2·57	...
Karwar	29·955	E	3	84·7	69·5	90	...	3·02	+0·39
Mangalore.....	29·908	Calm	2	87·8	71·4	68	..	4·16	+0·93
Calicut	29·916	E	3	86·2	70·0	76	...	8·65	+3·34
Cochin	29·919	NNE	M	89·5	71·7	75	...	11·03	+3·57
Bangalore.....	30·007	E	7	79·2	58·9	84	..	6·10	+2·41
Secunderabad.....	30·967	ESE	4	87·1	63·6	61	...	0·95	−0·88
Masuliptam.	30·994	NNE	3	83·0	65·7	85	...	12·42	+4·90
Bellary	30·979	SE	4	88·7	63·2	61	...	1·80	−0·43
Cuddapah.....	29·973	SE	G	85·0	65·4	76	..	7·76	+2·88
Madras	29·982	ENE	4	83·0	67·5	77	...	22·07	+6·88
Coimbatore.	29·977	E	1	83·9	62·6	80	...	6·07	+2·04
Trichinopoly	29·965	C	4	84·6	67·4	77	..	10·60	+4·74
Negapatam..	29·913	NE	12	86·5	71·5	66	..	31·17	+12·91
Colombo.....	29·909	N	15	88·5	!	80	...	17·71	+3·16
Aden	30·032	E	11	79·8	72·4	63	...	...	−0·24

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Veraval Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Mangalore and Bangalore, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere, Readings are highest in the north and lowest along the coast from Bombay southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at many of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and Colombo, This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Colombo and 14 at Khandwa. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 10° in excess of the normal at Secunderabad, Ratnagiri, Malegaon, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Khandwa and Hoshangabad, and the minimum from 7° to 20° in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Secunderabad, Ratnagiri, Poona, Sholapur, Indore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Akola and the lowest 35° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Ahmedabad, Ghadechi, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, and Malegaon, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places, Light to moderate showers have fallen at Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Aurangebad and Ahmednagar, and a few drops fell at Ahmedabad, Poona and Malegaon, 'The weather at and about Bombay and Surat is slightly unsettled and likely to remain more less cloudy, Conditions are favourable for a few scattered showers in Central India and the Bombay Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 6.

Tuesday:—Pressure generally has risen by small amounts in Northern India, and fallen slightly to briskly in the Peninsula. The fall is brisk in Kathiawar and Konkan Coasts. To-day the temperature has rison over nearly the whole of India, but the changes are small except, in Northern India and Berar, Where rise averages two degrees. The general character of the temperature conditions is similar to yesterday; the most important feature is a very large excess in Khandesh, Berar and the Western Districts and the Central Provinces, where the mean temperature during the past 24 hours averages twelve degrees above normal. The temperature was four degrees, below normal yesterday in Sind and the Punjab. Skies are more or less heavily clouded in the area of excessive temperature, including Central India, Central Provinces, Khandesh and North Bombay. In Decan there has been light local thunder, and showers have fallen at several stations. In that area the skies are now generally clear in Southern India and strong Northernly winds now prevail at Colombo. Fine weather continues over greater part of India, but very feebly disturbed in area of excessive temperature where light local thunder showers are probable to-day.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th December, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·924
Temperature of the Air..............degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer..............	73·8
Dew Point..............	70·7
Relative humidity of Air..............	·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)..............	76·2
General Directions of wind* ......N, NNE, N, NNE, NW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	183

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hermod, 829 tons, Captain A F Nielson, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon in ballast.

THE s s Mirzapore, 2,168 tons, Captain W H Coatrs, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, with a cargo of duty paid salt.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawar, 2,202 tons, Captain F W Vibert, will sail to-day, for Hongkong, with a general cargo, and 2 deck passengers,

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,107 tons, Captain A M Rait, R N R, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, 24th November, via Colombo and Cochin, with a cargo of rice, and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, cleared yesterday, for Zanzibar, etc, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr J Robertson, Mrs Damer, Mr A Braner, and 225 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 3rd December, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Count Pfril, Dr and Mrs Prescott and 2 children, Dr Silvester, Mr Kotwall, Sergt and Mrs Gitson, and 368 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DECEMBER 6.

Vessels	Tons	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
Avoca........	944	Davidson			A Munjee
Baghdad........	819	Hill			M M & Co
Clyde........	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
Camorta........	1351	Magenta	Calcutta		M M & Co
Flor de Din brig	133	Nacoda			.....
Hermod........	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Booldana........	2113	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Umta........	3459	Harrington			Do
Ship Ladakh.....	1908	Hannah			
Dean........	958	Hamilton	Bangkong		R S & Co
Woolwich........	2107	Cox			A Montachaff
Orissa........	3525	Blott			M M & Co
Sutlej........	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Assyria........	969	Nielson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Colaba........	1107	Rait			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 6

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Muttra........	2985	MacGregor			M M & Co
B	Clan Macrae ...	1664	Elliott	Genoa	8-12	F M & Co
C	Den of Airlie ...	2275	Jarvis	Marseilles	8-12	Bombay Co
H & J	Wolf........	1548	Jones	Marseilles	10-12	K N & Co
N	Akbar........	1441	Baldwin	E Africa	10-12	H C Jocsub
O	Bhundara	2515	Stebbing	Zanzibar	10-12	M M & Co
Q	Rajputana	1318	Gimblett	D Bay	6-12	M M & Co
R	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Massowa	7-12	B & P S N Co
	30 Ton Crane					
	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H C Tarmohomed

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani........	552	Ahmed	Bhownager	6 12	Shprd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fuckeera	Mangalore	7-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peninsular....	3048	Dhila	London	17-12	P & O Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	7-12	F Balduino
5	Peshawar	2202	Vibert	China	6-12	P & O S N Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	7-12	P & O S N Co
7	Foreland	2831	Chalmers	Antwerp	12-12	W & A G & Co
8	Courland	760	Sustad			H C Jocsub
9	Mirzapore	2168	Coates	Calcutta	7-12	H C Jocsub
10	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
12	Mazagon	3279	Andrews	China		P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Colaba s	Rait	Rangoon, Nov 21
	Dwarka s	Tice........	Karachi, Dec 3

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dumra s	Rothwell	Karachi, &c
	Rajpootana s........	Gimblett	Zanzibar, &c
	Hermod s	Nielson	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yester day:—

Steamer Peshawar, Vibert, for Hongkong
" Mirzapore, Coates, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Crescent, for Calcutta and Natal
" Dwarka, for Karachi

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1 hogshead whisky James Connello
Britannia s—50 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee
City of London s—48 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—4 cases medicine E M Abdyally
Carthage s—30 cases gin K N Curranee and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—3 hogsheads brandy, and 2 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee
Scharlachberger—2 casks rectified spirit Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—100 cases window glass Nansee Khairaz and Co

FROM CHARANTE.

Caledonia s—46 cases brandy Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM VENICE.

Carthage s—6 cases glass beads Mohomedally Oomerbhoy

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 6.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—300 cwt kurdeeseed and 2000 cwt jowari A Blascheck and Co, 3000 cwt bone meal Croft Mody and Co, 180 cwt blood manure Pirmahomed Ebrahim

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wolf s—5022 cwt linseed, 999 cwt teelseed and 8080 cwt castor seed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreland s—165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 2000 cwt castorseed and 2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers, 2900 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co, 2001 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell, 9147 cwt teelseed, 3013 cwt linseed and 2510 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers, 100 bales hemp Seerval and Chinoy, 1503 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co, 165 b les cotton Ralli Brothers, 23 cwt gum John L Kersten and Co, 385 cwt cotton droppings and 325 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macrae s—5 bales cotton Kika Khooshall, 260 cwt linseed John Fachiri 2009 cwt rapeseed and 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Singohorees 14 cwts indigo Narayan Vishram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusnes 2 cases real pearls E Noordin and Co, 1 box real pearls, P, F, Talati, 1 tin cow bazar, D, Mowjee and Co, 1 parcel cow bazar, Bundally Esmall 1 box oow bazar, Abdool Kadar Esmalljee, 40 chests opium Mohomed Hajee Essoe Ellias, 9 chess opium Abdoola Allarakhia and Ao, 45 chests op'um, H, A, Esmail and to, 16 chests opium, Mr, H, E, Ellias, 21 chests opium E, D, Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Chuson s—63 bales twist R J Tata, 78 chest opium David Sassoon and Co, 48 chest opium Sassoon J David and Co, 22 chest opium Tata and Co, 104 chest opium Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 95 chest opium C Ebrahim and Co, 196 chest opium Ebrahim Noordin and Co, 59 chest opium N J Abraham, 17 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 12 chests opium Silas E Sassoon 13 chests opium C, Bamonjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chuson s—2 cwts ivory, Mohomed Hajee Essoe Ellias, 1 cwt ivory, Ebram Parsoya and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—1100 bales cotton Tata and Co, and 4200 bales cotton, Goddum and Co,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Nurse, Capt. Bo. 13th B I, on duty, from Deesa
Taylor, 2nd Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, for Exam, from Deesa
Fennell, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, for Exam, from Deesa
Morgan, Capt, Punjab, R A M C, on leave, from Jullunder
Nanton, Capt, Punjab, R E, on leave, from Subathu
Keogh, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Con Rangers, on duty, from Meerut
Machar, Major, Con Rangers, on duty, from Meerut
Estrange, Capt, Bengal, 2nd S Lanc, on leave, from Jubbulpore
Osborne, Lt, Bengal, 2nd S Lanc, on leave, from Jubbulpore

DECEMBER 6.

Mockler, Major, Punjab, Oxford L I, on transfer, from Ferozepore

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Stisteel, Major, Punjab, 1st Som L I, to join, to Rawal Pindi
Rogers, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Bedfordshire Regt, to join, to Multan
Ridgway, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Bedfordshire Regt, to join, to Multan
Hislop, Lt, Bo, V Bo Cav. on medical certificate, to New-zealand
Jones, Capt, Bo, 13th Bo I, from Plague duty, to Deesa
Tatun, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O Yorks L I, from leave, to Ahmednagar
Cotton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 9th B I, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar
Taylor, 2nd Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar
Fennell, Lt, 2nd Bo Lancers, to rejoin, to Ahmednagar

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade to-morrow, Thursday the 8th instant, at 6-45 a m., at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section—No. 4535 Cyclist R Corbett.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December, 1898.

1. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying at both Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 10th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attend the practice may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

By Order,
A. J. REILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.
HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST'S
CONCERTS,
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL.
ON TUESDAYS, the 10th AND 24th JANUARY, 7th AND 21st FEBRUARY, AND 7th AND 21st MARCH 1899.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF SEASON.
TAYLOR
CARRINGTON
COMPANY.
19 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES 19
First production in Bombay of the New Naval Burlesque
THE QUEEN'S SAILOR
AND
BLUE-EYED SUE
Written by the Editor of "London Punch."
ALL THE LATEST VOCAL SUCESSES Selected from Comic Operas and Musical Plays
NOW BEING PLAYED IN LONDON THEATRES.
REMEMBER LAST NIGHT OF SEASON.
ADMISSION RATES—Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee.
Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY and Co., WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Military and Naval Men in Uniform Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
Children Half Price to all parts of the Theatre.
Mr. H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

BLACK AND WHITE ENTERTAINMENT.
A Grand Black and White Entertainment will be given
IN THE TIVOLI THEATRE,
On behalf of St. George's Hospital,
ON THURSDAY, THE 22nd OF DECEMBER AT 9-15 P.M.
Songs, Choruses, Dances.
Banjoes, Guitars, Tambaurines, Bones, Orchestra.
Is Yer Mammie always with Yer?
Sambo.
Jingle Bells and the Mulligan Guards.
I cant think of nothing else but you Lulu.
Russian Song and Chorus.
Bye-bye and Now De Eyes Ibubbed am flown.
Beautiful Venice out of the Run away Girl.
Quintette from Patunee.
Good-night.
Pas De huit and other items.
Seats may be booked at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Stalls .... Rs. 3
Reserved Balcony .... " 2
Admission .... Re. 1

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND of RUPEES (40) FORTY per Share, has been declared, and made payable on and after Monday, the 12th instant, at the registered office of the Company, No. 21, Dalal Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 30th November, 1898, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secy. and Treas.
Bombay, 6th December 1898.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART.
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

J. RATILAL & Co.,
TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.
TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.
CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS
QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice
All inquiries to be referred to
J. RATILAL & Co.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO BE LET
A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE, situated on excellent site at Matheran, well Furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars, apply to
MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!
FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pnool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.
LIDBETTER & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

CONSOLS were quoted in London at 110 5-8ex yesterday. Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·32fcs., and French Rentes were unchanged at 102 3-4. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2; while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent higher, at £62 1-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on shot London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. higher, at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged at 59 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·85 1-8 dollars.

Red Karachi Wheat was quoted at 28 1-2s., December-January shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal.

The Goat Skin Sales closed yesterday, easier in tone. Madras Prime Qualities were 1-2 to 1d lower, Light Bombay 1d, and Heavy Bombay 1-2 to 1d.; the total number sold was 1,110,000. The Sheep Skin Sales then opened, with a good demand and an advance in prices of 1-2 to 1d.; Madras Primes were 1d. higher.

Spot prices were unaltered in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; while American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. all round, extreme quotations being 3 1-16 and 3 5-64d. per lb. for December and April, May deliveries. The day's sales were 12,000 bales and the Imports 44,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market closed steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York at 5 5-8 cents per lb.; March Futures were, point higher at 5·46 cents, and June remained at 5·57 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 76,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in the corresponding period in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts ...	76,000	54,000	45,000
Two days' do. ...	139,000	112,000	83,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	4,504,000	4,209,000	3,871,000

Our local cotton market is firm in tone. Exporters bought 200 bales Pachora at Rs. 127 per candy, and 100 Bengal at Rs. 128 1-4. The Mills purchased in all 1,350 bales comprising chiefly Khangaum, Khandeish, Julgaum, Dhulia, and Dhamangaum descriptions. Forward quotations were given at Rs 151 1-2 for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 134 for "Good" Bhownagger, for May; and Rs. 124 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January.

WHEAT.—Prices are firm at their current level.

SEEDS are a dull market, with prices unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,400	bales.
Wheat	15,328	cwts.
Linseed	7,062	"
Rapeseed	3,011	"
Gingellyseed	43,146	"
Poppyseed	1,470	"
Castorseed	7,062	"
Rice	4,745	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet, with a slight tendency in rates to decline.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very small. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been weak, and declined from their opening level of 94 5-16 and 94 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for money and Account, respectively, to 94 1-8 and 94 1-16 in the two positions; for Threes 86, nominal, was named.

SHARES.—James Greaves Mill are Rs. 5 lower, Mazagon Rs. 3 3-4, New Great Eastern Rs. 20, and Oriental Rs. 7 1-2. Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 50 higher, and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 7 1-2.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 26th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 26. Rs.	Dec. 3. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	......
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,63,538	37,00,659
Do. do. at Branches	28,34,486	24,83,855
Other Deposits	303,59,353	337,88,154
Post Bills	11,795	10,617
Credits, undrawn	20,58,300	19,84,047
Rs.	572,27,319	593,67,332
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	92,37,667	103,12,500
Other authorised Securities	34,80,259	34,72,259
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	52,93,286	55,07,679
Loans do. do. do.	125,46,692	142,92,494
Bills Discounted and purchased	75,16,351	78,72,883
Dead Stock	4,15,355	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,581	22,879
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	2,20,388	1,18,455
Cash	184,95,740	173,52,828
Rs.	572,27,316	593,67,332

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-4
Bar Silver	27 5-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh, arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bombay (Extra) left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 16th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Hiroshima Maru, left Tuticorin for Singapore, on the 5th inst.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 19th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office	Rs. 21,97,369 4 2	34,76,597	7	10
Pub Dep at Branches	Rs. 12,79,228 3 8			
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches		225,66,616	9	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.		40,538	5	3
Sundries		5,75,966	5	5
Total		356,59,713	12	0
ASSETS.				
Government Securities		39,21,822	6	0
Other authorised Investments		9,66,026	6	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		35,54,579	14	8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities		49,18,911	6	5
Bills discounted and purchased		72,94,989	15	6
Balances with other Banks		8,98,893	2	0
Bullion		7,460	7	6
Dead stock		8,25,264	2	1
Stamps		12,682	15	4
Sundries		89,376	4	1
		221,90,006	15	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches		131,69,706	12	5
Total		356,59,713	12	0

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	—	—	..	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,735	54,351	—	13,616	—	1,68,614
Goods	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	—	1,44,287
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	—
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	—	4,869	—	—
Aggregate	15,87,078	18,94,847	—	..	—	3,07,769

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRESHAM—November 30, at 12, Circular Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta, the wife of S T Gresham, of a son.

REID—November 30, at Lahore, the wife of A H S Reid, of a daughter.

WOOD—November 25, at Doologram, Cachar, the wife of Russell Colpoys Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HICKLING—WOODWARD—November 30, at Davidson Street Chapel, Madras, by the Rev M Phillips, Richard Anderson Hickling, of Chick Ballapura, to Nellie Woodward, third daughter of Luke Woodward, Esq, of Nottingham.

WETHERELL—CRONIN—November 28, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, S India, Ernest William Wetherell, F G S, R C Sc, State Geologist at Bangalore College, to Lelian Agnes, second daughter of Alfred Charles Cronin Solicitor, of Kensington, London.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

⁂ THE Editorial and managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.

THE report of the Indian Famine Commission of 1898, of which Sir J. B. Lyall was president, is a valuable supplement to the work of the Famine Commission of 1878. Twenty years ago no general famine policy had been elaborated down, and the Commission then appointed had to lay down general principles from the experience acquired in the great famine of the immediately preceding years, and in the minor famine in Behar in 1873. The result was the Famine Code, which was first tested on a large scale in the famine of 1897. The Government of India appointed the Commission whose report has now been published, to collect and collate the experience acquired in that year so as to make it available for future use. It was very desirable that this should be done while the experience was recent and the facts were fresh, so that the reults may be embodied in amended Famine Codes. The general principles evolved by the first Famine Commission, and embodied in the Provincial Famine Codes, had worked well. But it was found necessary in almost every province, in matters of detail—and the Government recognise fully that details in matters are hadly less important than principles—to depart in some important respects from the actual provisions of the local Code. Variations in detail are inevitable owing to the varying conditions in different parts of the country, though the broad lines upon which relief is to be administered, may be prescribed for the whole of India. General principles having been laid down by the first Commission, and having been found to work satisfactorily when tried on a large scale last year, the task entrusted to the Commission was limited to an examination of the divergencies in detail rendered necessary by local conditions. "It is certain," said the Resolution of Government appointing the Commission, "that almost every province will have something to learn from the experience of others, and it will be advisable to take special measures to collate that experience; and especially where the cost of relief, and the numbers relieved, have been larger than elsewhere, in proportion to the acuteness of the distress and the population affected by it, to enquire to what causes the excess was due, and whether an adherence to the lines followed in other provinces, might not on a future occasion reduce the cost, without diminishing the efficacy of the measures to be adopted." The Commission did not consider that their mandate required them to endeavour to "reduce the cost," and to close their eyes to the advisability of increasing it, if such should be found to be the case. They report, for instance, that the Famine wage is insufficient for the subsistence of men employed on relief works and their dependents, seeing that it is less than their ordinary wages, insufficient even when prices are normal, and therefore wholly useless as a guide when the price of grain has gone up to famine rates. It is necessary to put this fact in the foreground, so as to remove the impression that might otherwise prevail, that the duty most incumbent on the Commission was to devise means to curtail expenditure in time of famine.

The duties of the Commission were very different. They were instructed to examine the manner in which the provisions of the Famine Codes of the several provinces differ from one another, and in which their prescriptions have been departed from; to inquire into the measure of success which has in each case attended the measures adopted, considered primarily with regard to the relief of distress and the saving of human life; and secondarily with regard to economy; to advise as to the measures and methods of working that seem most likely to prove effective in these two respects; and finally to make any inquiries, and record any recommendation, which in the, opinion of the Commission, would prove useful in future famines. The object of the inquiry was to furnish guidance for the future; it was concerned with the past only in so far as it might conduce to that end. Sir James Lyall's colleagues were, Surgeon-Colonel Richardson, Mr. J. W. Holderness, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. T. Higham C.I.E., Rai Bahadur R. K. Bose, C.I.E., with Mr. H. J. McIntosh I.C.S., as Secretary. In each province a member of the local service joined the Commission. Mr. J. Monteath, Chief Secretary to Government, rendered valuable assistance to the Commission in this Presidency. Work began on the 10th January last with a meeting in Calcutta, at which the method of the inquiry was settled. It was decided to make a tour through the provinces that had been affected by Famine, and to hold sittings in suitable places, to hear the evidence of witnesses, official and non-official, special care being taken to invite testimony by advertisements and direct invitation. The Bengal Presidency was visited first; then Madras. In the Bombay Presidency, Bijapur, and Sholapur, in which the famine had been most severe, were first visited, and then the City of Bombay, to take the evidence of witnesses from other parts of the Presidency. The Central Provinces required specially close inquiry, which was carried out at the head-quarters of the four divisions into which they are divided. The adjacent province of Berar having been visited, the North West Provinces and Oude, the Punjab occupied the time until the 12th April, when the Commission began at Simla to digest the information it had acquired. The witnesses examined numbered 258, and their evidence was supplemented by the written statement of 110 persons, who, for any cause, were unable to give oral testimony. The different local Governments supplied reports of their famine operations and all of them, except Madras, sent the reports asked for by the Government of India, making suggestion, for the amendment of their respective Codes, arising out of the experience of last year. The digest of all this wealth of information, and the recommendations founded on it, are preceded by interesting narratives of the famines and scarcities that occurred between 1880, when the first Famine Commission made its report, and the famine of 1896-7. It is noted that while the failure of crops in Ganjam in 1889, and in Madras in 1890-92 the failure of crops was nearly as great as in 1896-97 the relief required was not anything like what was necessary last year. The explanation is that those famines—like that in Berar, 1891-92—were only local, and consequently there was not the universal rise in prices which aggravated the distress when the famine was more general. Scarcity in one or two provinces, while the rest of India is well supplied, can be dealt with by a moderate exenditure without any strain on the administration.

Naturally the pages of the report devoted to the Bombay Presidency will have the chief interest for Western India. The area disastrously affected by the failure of the rain in September 1896, was 46,004 square miles in extent, with a population of more than seven millions and a-half. It covered five zillahs or districts, and portions more or less considerable of four others, In the Bijapur district, there was practically a total loss of the crop; there was none to harvest. Sholapur would have been in the same evil case, but for a fair proportion of land irrigated from tanks and wells. The loss of crops on the unirrigable lands was as complete as in Bijapur. In Ahmednagar, Satara and Nasik, there was less destruction of crops and more irrigation. In the hilly country in the west of these districts, where the rains had never before been known to fail, the distress was very great, the inhabitants being exceptionally poor, owing to the barren soil and indifferent agriculture. The commission observe that the Government claimed success for the measures employed both in respect to the saving of life, and in economy, attribute the success to the existence of a Famine Code, and strict adherence to its provisions, except when deviations were shown by experience to be absolutely necessary. But it ispointed out that only 39 deaths were registered from starvation and these were all in the village registers of Nasik and Khandeish, where the distress was not very severe. That fact seems to throw doubt on the value of the returns from districts where the distress was far greater, but which show no such deaths. An inquiry was held in each of the 39 cases, and only in eleven was it shown that death was mainly due to want of food. Seven of them were "emaciated wanderers from other provinces; the remaining four, belonging to the Bombay Presidency, who would not stay on works." The conclusion arrived at is, that "though little confidence can be put on starvation returns, it may be said on the whole, that the measures adopted in Bombay seem to have been sufficient to prevent the occurrence of deaths form actual starvation." Somewhat faint praise, it must be allowed. The measures in question are discussed at length with fairness and impartiality. Certain defects and somewhat questionable tendencies are indicated, to which we shall return.

THE Presidency Plague returns again show a diminution in both attacks and deaths. From 4,604 and 3,690 respectively, the figures have fallen to 3,923 and 3,178, the total since September two years ago, when plague was first recognised being 196,458 attacks and 155,054 deaths. The figures of Bombay City are heavier, though no serious increase has occurred. Karachi, which has been free for some time, reports two new cases, neither of which had proved fatal up to the time of the report leaving; while Poona city, which for some weeks had enjoyed immunity, shows three cases and two deaths, these having been imported probably from Bombay. Kaira reports an increase from 29 and 24, to 70 and 51, and Satara from 310 and 264, to 405 and 321. Slight increases are also reported in Sholapur district, Kolaba, and Aundh; substantial decreases are reported from Dharwar, which returns 1,886 and 1,588, as compared with last week's 2,361 and 1837. Kolhapur reports 548 and 433, as compared with 622 and 478. Minor declines are also noticeable at Nasik district, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Kathiawar, Thana and Baroda. Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Karachi district, Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur State, Sachin and Janjira remained free. One case of plague among Europeans was reported during the week in Bombay, and the patient was still under medical attendance when the return was sent in to Government. There are now 378 infected villages in the mofussil as compared with 381 last week. The statement of plague cases and deaths reported from stations at which Railway medical inspections are carried out, shows 14 cases detected, of which eight died between Oct. 17 and Dec. 2.

Two British Indian subjects who give their names merely as Assaf and Ranja, and describe themselves as medical practitioners, are just now in trouble at Portland, Victoria. A man named Bailey has charged them with causing the death of his son, and they have both been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, a coroner's jury having found that the boy Bailey died of pleurisy and tuberculosis accelerated by the unskilful treatment of Ranja and Assaf the result of gross ignorance. From the evidence which is at present available, it seems that the boy's father went to the accused in September last, and having heard the lad's symptoms, the two doctors undertook to cure him in four weeks, for five ginneas. They said that deceased had overheated himself, and had got a chill, "which had caused all the internal fat to run together." They rubbed him with ointment made of butter, nutmeg and ginger, and prescribed medicines. One of the latter consisted of herbs obtained locally, mixed with vinegar and sugar. They ordered plenty of exercise, and forbade milk, meat, eggs and stimulants. When deceased died, the district health officer refused to certify to the cause of death, and reported the matter to the coroner. This officer made a *post mortem* examination, and found that pleurisy and tuberculosis were the immediate cause of death. After hearing the evidence of the deceased's father and nurse, he was of opinion that Assaf and Ranja were grossly ignorant, and their unskillful treatment of deceased had accelerated his death. These two remarkable practitioners are therefore now in a very uncomfortable predicament.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S statement in his Message that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal with American control is indispensable, may be taken to mean that the United States Government now intends to see the scheme carried through without any further delay. Last year the Senate Committee granted a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for further surveys. The report on these is doubtless before the Senate. It had already been affirmed that the best route is from ocean to ocean, and the report of the former committee showed, that while the line laid out by the Nicaragua Canal Company is admitted to be good in some respects, a number of deviations are recommended, which would make the canal more feasible. The railroad now in use was described as being in a poor condition, and the prospects of improving it did not seem satisfactory. The continuous washing down of sand greatly damaged the work done in Greytown harbour. Government control of the canal was recommended in 1896, and Congress is advised to make the canal a national undertaking. It was shortly afterwards stated that the report and estimates differed from all expectation. The cost was roughly estimated at no less than dols. 133,472,893, or nearly twice the original estimate. This is now appreciably to be done, notwithstanding the assertion of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, that the scheme is without any commercial merit, and in that sense is chimerical. But America is now a military nation, and desires to get her ships from her east coast to her west coast, and vice versa, with the utmost possible despatch. It is well to push the subject while American patriotism is still at fever-height.

SIR CHARLES MITCHELL, who is returning to Singapore for a further period of office as Governor of the Straits Settlements, is in his sixty-second year. In 1852 he joined the Royal Marines and with them served in the Baltic during the war with Russia, commanding the rocket detachment at the bombardment of Sweaborg. In 1878 he retired from the service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; but in the following year we find him Colonel-Commandant at Pietermaritzburg during the Zulu war. Since then Sir Charles has been employed in the Colonial Service, having been several times Governor of Honduras, Receiver General of British Guiana and Colonial Secretary at Natal. This post he occupied nine years and during the Transvaal war of 1881 he acted as Governor of the Colony. In 1886 he was appointed Governor of Fiji, in 1887 of the Leeward islands and 1893 to the Straits Settlements, where he is now returning to duty.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 25th November, left Aden, at 9 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at midnight, on Saturday next. The ship has been delayed owing to the mails having been 18 hours late on the Continent.

A TELEGRAM from Shangai, dated yesterday, reports the sales of Bombay yarns during the past fortnight at 3,500 bales, with exchange at Rs. 241¼ per 100 taels, prices being quoted at one and a half taels lower per bale.

AT an adjourned sitting yesterday of the courtmartial, appointed to enquire into certain charges preferred against Captain H. B. Welman, of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Colonel Stevenson addressed the court on behalf of the prosecution, after which Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, made a vigorous defence of his client's proceedings. The court found Captain Welman not guilty on both charges and acquitted him.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Valjee Hursoo and nine others were charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee with having counterfeited Queen's coins, namely Farakabad and Moorshedabad rupees, being in possession of instruments for making them and with abetting in the commission of the offence. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, said there was no other evidence beyond that placed before the court in the last case. Having regard to the fact that the accused were willing that the dies should be handed over to the police instead of being returned to them, and to undertake not to coin the Farakabad and Moorshedabad rupees again; and having regard to the view which, under his lordship's direction, the Jury took in the last case the learned, Advocate said he did not propose to proceed further against the accused. His lordship made an order of discharge amounting to an acquittal. All the ten accused were then discharged. The dies were ordered to be made over to the Commissioner of Police, and other property to be returned to the persons by whom it was produced, or in whose possession it was found. The fifth Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

COLONEL E. TOWNSEND has taken over the duties of P. M. O. to Her Majesty's Forces in India pending the arrival of Surgeon-General Taylor, of whose appointment official intimation has now been received.

OWING to a report that the Fakir was falling back and his followers deserting him, orders were given to stop the departure of the personnel of the expedition. All other preparations continue at highest pressure. If the expedition comes off, the plan for the base at Nowshera and line of communications from thence to Chakdara will be laid on lines similar to those of last year. Nowshera will have a Base Commandant, who will be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the line of communications, who is not a General officer, as the line is a short one.

NOTWITHSTANDING rumours of war, Major Fegan's battery of Mountain Artillery (No. 3) was to leave Rawalpindi on the night of December 2nd, taking their guns with them to Quetta, but leaving their mules and proceeding to their new station by train.

THERE is likely to be very considerable competition for the post of Military Secretary at the India Office, shortly to become vacant by the retirement of Major-General Newmarch. Three well-known candidates, who are serving or lately served in India, are supposed to be well in the running, and the secretary of State will be hard put to it to come to a decision regarding their conflicting claims. They are General Stedman, lately commanding in Burma, General Badcock, Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, and Colonel Miley, Accountant-General Military Department. The odds at present would seem to be slightly in favour of the second on the list as we have given it above. The post is well worth having as it carries with it £1,200 a year and, like most India Office billets, the work is not overwhelming.

HIS many friends in this country will read with unfeigned regret of the death on the 7th of last month of Captain Colley Wellesley of the Royal Artilley, a victim to enteric fever, at Sheerness. A man of strikingly handsome appearance and of the most engaging manner, he made friends wherever he went, and few officers were better known or more popular in the Royal Regiment. A smart horse artilleryman and keen lover of his profession, as indeed one would expect from a member of his house, he accompanied General Sir Richard Westmacott as Orderly Officer throughout the Mohmand and Tirah expeditions last year. He returned from the front in poor health and went home last spring on this account Possibly a weakened constitution may have made him an easy victim to the typhoid curse, as has been the case with only too many. He leaves a young widow and a vast concourse of friends to mourn his untimely. end

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—I understand that both the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce are moving in the matter of Government assisting trade by lending out its Treasury balances in the busy season. But while from the point of view of the mercantile community it is doubtless eminently desirable that part of these balances should be available for trade purposes when the money is most wanted, it is probable Government may have several objections to raise against advancing to banks, unless at any rate money became dangerously stringent. One objection is that it might interfere with the sales of Council drafts; another, that it might lead the public to depend too much upon the Government and thus to sail closer to the wind financially than they would other wise do. It is unlikely that the Currency Committee will be in a position to recommend any scheme in time to affect the situation during the coming busy season; but, all the same, from one or two remarks I have heard drop in well-informed circles, I question if Government will be prepared to lend to the Presidency banks unless the money market becomes seriously stringent, and even then probably only at the bank rate. However, unless the frontier business develops largely and thus entails a very heavy expenditure, it is probable that Government during the busy season will be quite prepared to sell Council drafts freely even considerably in excess of the amount budgeted for.

WHEN Lord Curzon said that he hoped to see the railway mileage in India exceed 25,000 before he quitted the Viceroyalty, remarks a contemporary his audience were no doubt suitably impressed by the magnitude of the figures. They may, indeed, have jumped to the conclusion that the new Viceroy meant to go full steam ahead with railway construction in a way that would leave all past rates of progress far in the rear; but, as a matter of fact, the rate of progress foreshadowed will be moderate and resonable: in short just about what is required considering the financial position of the Government. An examination of the figures in the last Administration Report of Indian Railways shows that on March 31st of the current year there were 21,156 miles of open line, and several hundred miles have since then been completed and are now carrying traffic. By the close of the financial year 1898-99, this is, some three months after Lord Curzon's arrvial in India, the open mileage will be about 22,000, thus leaving only 3,000 miles to make up the 25,000 mentioned in his speech. On March 31st the lines actualy under construction and sanctioned come to 4,298 miles, so that if no new projects are undertaken the new Viceroy will simply have to carry out the existing programme to attain his end. If the annual increase of mileage averages between 600 and 700 per anum only no complaint need be made: the Government of India can well meet the expenditure thus involved. Ambitious schemes which aim at 1,000 miles or more yearly must be shelved for the present until the country has completely recovered from the effects of famine, war and pestilence.

THE *Times'* Constantinople correspondent writes, under date Nov. 12:—The Turkish newspaper *Sabah* was seized yesterday and its publication suspended because it contained the phrase "that wicked Padishah." The editor explains that his offence is wholly due to an untoward accident. The intention had been to say "majestic Padishah," but the letter *lam* dropped out, and the compositor carelessly pushed the two preceding letters up to the final waw, thus transforming the word which means "majestic" into "that wicked." It remains to be seen whether this explanation will be found acceptable in the eyes of the offended Sovereign.

THE Czar does not seem to attach any credence to the official reports which reach him about the state of the population in the famine districts. He has resolved to send two of his aides-de-camp to find out the truth about the extent of the famine, and the organisation of relief. This resolution has caused a great sensation, as it shows for one thing that, in spite of the official hushings up, and of the circular tour of the Minister of the Interior, malpractices are, if not rife, to say the least, suspected. The two aides are said to have been ordered by the Czar to pass over the authorities, and to report direct to his Majesty. The papers hail this Imperial decision with lively sympathy, and declare that the starving people may now hope to be really helped. The Czar's resolve to get at the truth is likely to have a beneficial effect upon other branches of the administration.

"TRUTH" has been asked to make known a very genuine case of distress, that of a Mr. Oldfield, who will probably be known to many, particularly in the Army and the Civil Service, as having been for thirty years a teacher of drawing at Messrs. Wren and Gurney's and in other Army coaching establishments. Mr. Oldfield has completely broken down in health, and his resources were entiraly exhausted by the long illness of his son, himself a promising artist, who died some four months ago. Mr. Oldfield has been himself under treatment in a hospital for some time past, and as his wife, an elderly lady, is unable to earn enough for the two, he was recently on the point of going into the workhouse with her, when an old pupil happened to come across him, and set about endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of other old pupils on Mr. Oldfield's behalf. An effort is now being made to raise a small sum to provide for Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield for the rest of their days. Contributions may be sent to Mr. John Girdwood, of 18. St. Swithin's-lane, E. C.

A STATEMENT comes from St. Petersburg which sounds somewhat strange, and by no means agrees with what is konwn of the Czar's aims and tendencies. The "Kolnische Volkszeitung" learns that General Kuropatkin, the War Minister, has lately found it necessary, in order to foster a war-like spirit among the officers, to cause the Czar to issue an Imperial order providing that disputes between officers or officers and civilians shall be brought before the court of honour of the regiment affected which is to decide whether a duel shall take place or not. In all cases of duels fought with such permission the War Minister shall appeal to the Czar to stop the prosecution of the parties. At these legalised encounters the police play a miserable part. The civil law obliges them to prevent duels which even after the above-mentioned regulations have been complied with, are punishable. But the police do not dare to interfere, as appears from the following occursence:

THE "Lakes Chronicle" of November 9 gives an interesting account of the recent floods in the lake District. It seems that Lake Windermere rose 18in. higher than it has ever been known to rise before. Bowness suffered more than the village of Windermere, the water being as much as 2ft. 6in. deep in north terrace. Deep gullies, some a yard deep, were cut in Brantfell-road. People were actually able to go in boats across Belle Isle, and most of the smaller islands on Windermere Lake were practically submerged, little besides the trees being visible of Hen Holme and Lady Holme, though Crow Holme escaped more lightly. Wrigley Bridge, Windermere, was completely wrecked. A strong stone weir on the Troutbeck was carried bodily away with a noise "like a thunder-clab." The bridge near Troutbeck Church across the main road was undermined and partially destroyed, rendering the road impassable. Naturally, the cascades and waterfalls of the district presented scenes of extraordinary beauty. The damage reported from various parts is considerable. For instance, at Kendal it is estimated at £10,000. The work done in past years by the English Lake District Association has been in many cases utterly destroyed, and it is hoped that generous donations will be sent to the association to make good the loss.

ENGLAND now possesses the largest battleship afloat—the Formidable, at the launching of which Lady Hicks-Beach officiated. The Formidable which has been built in record time, has a formidable ram, a steel casting weighing by itself over thirty tons. As a protection for the ship while using the ram the sides forward are partly covered with a 2in, plating in addition to the ordinary plating. The principal dimensions of the Formidable are:—Length (between perpendiculars), 400 ft.; length (over all), about 430ft.; breadth, 75ft.; diplacement, 15,000 tons; mean draught 26·9. The full complement of the vessel if used as a flagship will be 789 men. The Formidable has two steel masts. The main topmast is provided with a searchlight platform, and a long-distance semaphore, which is about 160ft. above the level of the water line. The lower bunkers can be coaled independently of the upper bunkers. Provision is made for the storage of 2100 tons of coal. The main armament consists of four 12in. breech loader wire guns of a new and improved type mounted in pairs, two firing forward and two aft. The ammunition is sent up through an armoured tube. In addition to many other guns, the Formidable has eight Maxims. Four submerged torpedo tubes 18in. in diameter, two being forward and two aft, are fitted in the ship. The Formidable is propelled by twin screws, each screw being actuated by a set of triple expansion engines of 7500 indicated horse-power. Three independent sets of dynamos and engines are required to light the ship, work the electric motor fans and the searchlights.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRENCH DEMANDS ON CHINA.

LONDON, DEC. 6

The "Times" correspondent at Shanghai wires, that the French Consul demands an important addition to the French Settlement at Shanghai as compensation for the riots in July last, and threatens, in default of compliance, to bring more ships to the port.

The Chinese are making demonstrative preparations to resist the threatened hostilities.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND AND CANADA.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

President McKinley's message to Congress says, that the Government cannot discuss the future of Cuba until the treaty of peace with Spain is ratified and the Island must continue under Military Government until the country is completely tranquil and a stable Government inaugurated.

The President declares that the construction of the Nicaragua Canal with American control is indispensable.

Referring to China he claims friendly and indiscriminating treatment for American commerce from the new occupants of Chinese ports, and proposes the appointment of a committee to study the commercial and industrial conditions of China.

Relations with Great Britain have continued to be of the friendliest nature, and hopes are especially expressed for a favourable conclusion of the negotiations for improving relations with Canada.

The message urges the establishment of regular and frequent steamship communication under the American flag with the new possessions of the United States including the Philippines, and endorses the proposal to increase the strength of the Army and Navy.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS.

Sir Charles Mitchell, Governor of the Straits Settlements, accompanied by Lady Mitchell and family, starts for Singapore on Wednesday next.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Rome for Colombo and Australia, at 8 p.m., to-day.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE COLUMN MOVES BEYOND THANA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, DEC. 6.

The Swat column moves two miles beyond Thana to-morrow.

The Paindakhel's, the Nawab of Dir's men, lost six men and six horses in the fight.

The Fakir lost three men.

The position of the Fakir is at Takai on the Anawa stream boundary, between the Shamezai and Subujni valleys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

There is no further news of the Mad Fakir, and the moveable column accordingly continues encamped at Chakdarra. The Azikhel Jirga which has come in to Major Dean, represents one of the most powerful tribes in the Upper Swat on the fakir's own side of the river. Its submission therefore, is important, as showing that the fakir is not supported by his neighbours, the fact being that the prompt move of the column to Chakdarra has produced and excellent effect, its ability to strike being apparent.

SIMLA, DEC. 6.

The opinion here is, that the Malakand expedition is unlikely to come off before Spring, but cannot be delayed longer.

Another correspondent says :—

ALL movements of troops in connection with the mobilisation on the North-West Frontier remain in abeyance pending further orders: and for the moment it looks as though the apprehended rising would melt quietly away. The Fakir, probably because he has heard of the reconnaissance of the 2nd, and finds that we are too well prepared, has turned northward again ; and his following has apparently had some desultory fighting with clansmen under the Khan of Dir.

It is impossible yet to say what turn events may not take at any moment : but the alarm has at any rate had the result of demonstrating the preparedness of the troops and the excellence of our organisation. The greater part of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment were in the train and on the way to Nowshera before the countermanding orders could reach them, and No. 1 British Mountain Battery only got the word to stand fast when they were actually at Rawalpindi station.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

Amongst the heads of departments who have just reached Calcutta, are Sir James Westland, Mr. Jacob and Mr. Ribbentrop. The Military Department has not yet arrived, but is expected during the next few days.

ENTERIC AT UMBALLA.

SIMLA, DEC. 6.

Lieutenant A. W. Ralston, North Staffordshire Regiment, died at Umballa to-day from Enteric.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Major General Mortan and Brigadier General Michell are posted to the Lahore and Assam Commands respectively. Captains K. M. Cameron R. F, and E. Austin, R. A. M. C, have been placed under orders for a tour of service in India, and are posted to the Bengal and Bombay Commandr respectively.

ARREST OF BUDDHIST MONKS.

RANGOON, Nov. 6.

Two Buddhist Monks have been arrested at Rangoon, where they arrived a few days ago from Thongwa, for being in possession of treasonable documents, to wit, proclamations from the Mingoon prince calling on the Burmese to expel the British from Burma. The Mingoon prince is at present under French surveillance at Saigon, and his emissaries continually come and go between Burma and Saigon ; but even the most credulous Burmans now mistrust this silly plotter.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GERMANY IN THE EAST.

MR. MORETON FREWEN AND THE AMERICAN SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

L'ORIENT publishes some statistics which give a very accurate idea of the economic progress made by Germany in the Orient. Since 1885—the year in which the Deutsche Bank first commenced operations in that part of the world—this great financial establishment has realised the following most important operations—viz., the 30,000,000m. Five per Cent. Loan in 1888 ; the foundation of the Anatolian railway companies—the Ismid to Agra line, completed in 1892 ; the Eskicher to Konich line, completed in 1896—and the promotion of the Ottoman Railway Bank, which is at present building (exclusively with German capital) the Salonica-Monaster line. Amongst other enterprises which may be mentioned in this connection are the construction of the narrow-gauge railway between Mecca and El Tor by a Berlin firm, the electric tramways of Cairo by a Belgian company, the contractors for which, however, are German ; the electric light works at Sophia and Constantinople, established by Germans ; and the lighting of Yildiz Kiosk by Messrs. Siemens who have secured, as is well-known, still another concession for the same purpose. The results of the commercial progress of Germany may be summed up in the following figures : About 20 per cent. of the cloth trade in the Levant is in the hands of Germany, whilst ten years ago not a yard of German cloth was imported. Bicycles, china, and tinware are all coming from the Fatherland. Notwithstanding great natural difficulties, Jaffa is the principal port for German trade. Within twenty-five years French commerce has decreased in favour of British trade, which again, has been pushed back by Germany. It is well known that all small arms, especially Mauser rifles, are ordered in Germany, and a few months ago a contract for the supply of 20,000,000 cartridges was concluded by the Turkish Government with a German syndicate.

Mr. Moreton Frewen writes to a financial contemporary :—"There is much whistling in the graveyards lest the silver bogey should emerge in 1900, and I confess that I cannot find any warrant in the election returns for the news which a New York correspondent cables November 9. He says :—"Wall-street regards the election as a victory for sound money, principally on account of the large Republican gains in the West over the combined Democrats, Populists, and Silverites." "In November, 1896, the fifty-fifth Congress of the United States was elected. For the first time the Democrats made the question of free silver a party question, and it became the leading plank in the platform of that party. What was the position of parties in Congress before that Democratic departure ? and has that leap in the dark, at the Chicago Convention of 1896 encouraged or discouraged the free silver movement ? The reply to this is important. In 1894 the fifty-fourth Congress included:—

	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Republicans	43	244
Democrats	39	104
Populists	6	7

In 1896 Mr. Bryan was defeated, and the next Congress contained :—

	Senate.	House of Representatives.
Republicans	47	206
Democrats	34	130
Populists	6	17

In the fifty-sixth Congress, elected this week, the majority in the popular Chamber, which in the Congress preceding the Chicago platform was Republican by a majority of more than two to one—that majority has now been wiped out ; at least, it is safe to say that in the new House of Representatives there is no working majority in favour of sound money.

"Let me now analyse that all-important body the Senate. What is the position of the Senate in regard to sound money ? The Senate to-day contains 90 members and the "Times cable of November 10 gives its composition as follows :—

Republicans	52
Democrats	27
Populists	5
Silver Republicans	4

All the Democratic senators are for free silver with the exception of Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, who (that, new State Legislature being Democratic) gives place presumably, in the fifty-seventh Congress to Mr. Blackburn. And so, also, are the five Populists, Messrs. Allen, Kyle, Heitfeild, Harris, and Turner ; and so are the four Silver Republicans. Messrs. Jones, Teller, Stewart, and Pettigrew. Of the 52 Republicans, seven—Messrs. Wolcott (Colorado), Shoup (Idaho), Carter and Mantle (Montana), Warren and Clarke (Wyoming), and Hansbrough (North Dakota) are for free silver, or, if not for free silver (I am referring to Messrs. Warren, Clarke, and Hansbrough), are opposed root and branch to each and every one of the sound money schemes evolved by Secretary Gage. And to the names of these seven Republican senators might be safely added that of Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire

"I am, of course, not contemplating the possible passage of a free coinage Bill. No such Bill has been within the limits of probability since Mr. McKinley was elected. Against the veto of the President a majority of two-thirds in each Chamber is alone effective. But the United states, like India, cannot stand still. Either an effective gold standard must be secured, or those mints must be reopened to the free coinage of silver. It is no exaggeration to affirm that one seriously deficient harvest in the United States, or indeed, 'bumper' harvests in Russia, Argentina, and India, would result in a premium on gold in New York. Two Governments—those of India and the United states—are to-day making frantic efforts to secure a gold standard, and yet one large adverse trade balance must be their undoing. Such being their predicament cannot these two Governments co-operate to secure some reasonable settlement of that silver difficulty which, single-handed, they regard as beyond their strength ?

"As to the elections of this week, they commit the Democratic party up to the hilt to the doctrine of free silver. Nothing now remains of the sound money Democracy. It may be said to have died with Mr. Bayard. Has anyone heard mention of Mr. Clevelands name these two years past ? The splendid services of Judge Gray, of Delaware, now a member of the Paris Peace Commission, have not spared him to the senate, because he is a gold Democrat. Senator Mitchell, too, of Wisconsin (a gold Democrat) gives place to a republican, and so does senator smith, of New Jersey. New York's 'favourite son,' ex-Governor and Senator David B. Hill, is retired from public life ; ex-secretary and Senator Carlisle is not merely an exile from his party, but even from his state ; and so the melancholy list unwinds itself. And unlike the Liberal secession of 1886 in this country, the Democratic party, having lost all these eminent men, seems to be but the more powerful and popular."

Le Journal indulges in an amusing tirade against England "How can a practical people, having colossal interests throughout the whole world, it ask spush matters towards war as England is doing at the moment ? Ordinarily one is more prudent the more one has to lose, and one has more to lose the wealthier one is. History shows us that poor countries are the most adventurous, and that after becoming wealthy they lose their bellicose spirit and become most calmly conservative of the good things acquired by their violence. "England to-day presents to us the spectacle of a violent hunger. Can it be, perchance, that her prosperity is only apparent ? By taking up enterprises of the most extraordinary nature can she be in difficulties, and under the necessity of masking her real situation, or at least of glossing it over, in order to minimise the prejudice which might arise to her prestige ? Can England require money ? Yes, certainly ; and more than ever. This is, perhaps, one of the causes of an agitation so dangerous to the peace of the world. The London market is on the eve of great difficulties ; it needs £80,000,000 of gold for early settlements. From whom will they be asked ? Instead of borrowing them would it not be better to take them—a proceeding which would avoid the necessity of paying them back ?

"It is not the first occasion on which England finds herself in this position. Although we may have a short memory in France, we cannot have completely forgotten what happened in October, 1890, immediately after the fall of the house of Baring. In order to meet the necessities of the market, 75,000,000f, in gold were required, and it was necessary to find the money at once to avoid a crash. The Bank of England could not issue more bank notes without contravening the Act of 1844, and was about to be forced to raise her discount rate still higher, although it stood at 6 per cent. France could then have called to mind that Sir Evelyn Baring and other members of that family had dealt her serious blows in Egypt, that in the affair of the Union Generale no Englishman had come to the aid of the Paris market which was severely tried, and lastly, that at a more recent date none of the finnanciers who encouraged the 'ring' considered it their duty to support the Comptoir d'Escompte. But, on our side, we only looked to the immediate advantages which might result from the affirmation of a kind of financial solidarity, and, on the advice of the Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, the Bank of France advanced 75,000,000f. in gold to the Bank of England. In this way the situation was saved.

"According to the usual course of events, England never forgave us the service rendered. We had humiliated her, it seems, without reckoning that it was necessary, in order to save the English situation, to make clear to the world that this advance of 75,000,000f. had no manner of importance ; that it had only been accepted so as not to offend us ; and that it was we who ought to have been grateful for an operation which proved that we were not yet entirely without resources. Public opinion in France had regarded the operation with complacency. Some journals, however, found that it would have been much better worth while to support with this money some French enterprises and establishments, and at opening of the session, in January, 1891, M. Francis Laur, made an interpellation to the Government on the subject. M. Rouvier replied very concisely, and the Chamber rejected the motion of want of confidence by 419 against 29. "Is the English market to-day in a better position than it was eight years ago at the time of the Baring crash ? The fact of being in need of £80,000,000 in gold does not tend to prove it. Here is something which permits one to regard the actual situation under a very special light.' We should be sorry to suppose that the intelligence of the French public is such that one person in twenty who reads this rigmarole will attach any serious importance to it.

The monetary situation in Austria has somewhat improved. The metallic supply of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, it is true, shows no alteration, but the notes subject to taxation have decreased by 8,000,000fl. As it was feared that the measure adopted by the Reichsbank might have a bad effect on the situation here, the Secretary-General of our State Bank has declared that before the end of November or the beginning of the following month no rise in the rate would take place. Meanwhile the animation on the industrial market has favourably influenced bank shares, and more life is manfested in that department. Credit shares have risen and the shares of other establishments look better. There is no question of new business for them. On the contrary, some provincial banks are about to establish branch offices at Vienna, and will thus compete with the old Vienna banks. But the bourse believes that the latter possess a great quantity of industrial stocks which have advanced in value lately, and the profit derived therefrom will, it is contended, be greater than last year. Already a portion of these holdings has been realised, and the remainder will figure in the annual balance-sheets at very high quotations. The Credit-anstalt, the Anglo Bank, and Landerbank are interested in the foundation of the Brussels Banque Internationale ; while the Bankverein has a share in the Oriental Railways and the Vienna Tramways.

The chief interest in recent days has again been concentrated upon iron and coal shares, especially Prager-Eisen, which continue their victorious march. Taking into consideration their last 28fl. coupon, these shares are talked much higher even than present quotations. At such a price it is quite natural that these securities should become the monopoly of a very limited number of large investors ; at least, that would be so if the holders kept them, but otherwise if these wealthy financiers should profit by this extensive bull movement and sell their holdings. Prager-Eisen offer, therefore, a permanent danger for the bourse, as a heavy fall, in consequence of any possible contingency, will involve many other securities. Only a few months ago they stood at 700. With regard to the rise in coal shares many rumours are being circulated without being confirmed. Great attention is paid to that department, especially owing to the fact that German capital continues to be largely invested in Austrian coal mines. Quite recently a well known German mine owner purchased in Austria some very important coal mines, and German engineers are travelling over the Southern States, as well as Bosnia and the Turkish province of Albania, in search of suitable spots for the establishment of industrial mining concerns.

The recent debut of the United States as a fighting and what some people have called a "land-grabbing," Power has evidently led, among other things, to a thorough commercial awakening. At the present time the Americans appear to be undergoing an extensive searching of conscience, as far, at least, as regards their commercial relations with foreign countries. Scarcely a day passes without lengthy dissertations in the American press upon the present condition of their commerce, not only with one or other of the important countries of the world, but also with even the out-of-the-way and microscopic islands scattered over the wide oceans of the globe. This inward examination has convinced them of one thing—that they have not hitherto been pushing their foreign trade to the extent that they might and should have done in comparison with the commercial expansion of other countries, and it is pretty apparent that they are now eager and ready to make up for lost time and opportunities.

In a recent issue of the *New York Commercial* trade relations of America with the immense territories of the Czar come under consideration, with the usual result that the trade is found to be inconsiderable in extent compared with its possibilities. Russian trade has only been tackled after many other countries of less importance have been dealt with Whether or not there has been any hesitation to encourage further dealing with the Northern Empire, the Americans do not hide the misgivings with which they regard any closer intimacy with their big neighbour across the Pacific. Some sidelight is thrown on this feeling by the news which a New York correspondent telegraphs. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has recently been giving expression to very cordial sentiments towards the United States. The Americans can hardly forget or disregard the long friendship which has existed between the two countries—though it has been, is truth, more of a negative than a positive character ; but the Count's utterances have, nevertheless, been widely received cum grano salis. These demonstrations of friendship are thought to be rather late in the day, considering the pro-Spanish deliverances of the Russian press during the late war. Russia's attitude at that time is strongly contrasted with the openly declared friendship of England. It is cynically suggested that jealousy of England is the mainspring of these friendly demonstrations, and that Russia and other European countries are simply realising that it is by no means a judicious thing to keep up an anti-American feeling in face of the manifest and close friendship which we are told exists between Great Britain and the United States.

Whilst keeping Russian political intrigue judiciously at arm's-length, the American people, however, are ready and willing to extend their commercial relations with their new admirer, and to that end a review is made in the journal referred to of the present condition of the trade between the two countries.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

THE results of the Bombay University examinations for the degree B. Sc. and Second B. Sc. were declared yesterday. Four candidates presented themselves for the firstexamination and they were all declared to have successfully passed the examination. Of these four, Damoder Ganesh Dani obtained the Sir James Ferguson scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

First Class—Dani, Damodar Ganesh.
Second Class—Billimoria, Hormusji Nowroji.
Pass Class—Bhagwat, Sakharam Ramchundra, *Pavri, Pestanji Temulji.*

Six condidates presented themselves for the second B. Sc. Examination and only one was declared to have passed the examination, The name of the successful candidate is Vaman Sadashive Devdhar.

THE EXPORT OF PLAGUE BACILLI.

AN EXTENSIVE PRACTICE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to us with regard to Dr. Haydon's plague bacilli in Australia says, "while fully endorsing all you write with regard to the carrying of virus to uninfected places, I would point out that the practice has been quite common. Scarcely one of the medical men—medical students many of them might be termed, considering the youth of most of them—who returned to England at the termination of their engagements, failed to carry with them microbes for experimental purposes. There are now in the hands of these young gentlemen in England sufficient bacilli to kill off half the population. Each one of them ought to be compelled to give up these cultures lest the incidents at Vienna be repeated in England. At the same time I would observe that in skilful hands there would be very little risk, for microbes of all discriptions are systematically bred and cultivated for scientific purposes in London. I enclose you a cutting from a home paper which will show your readers where these establishments are to be found."

One of these is attached to the British Institute of Preventive Medicine at Chelsea ; and another, and far larger one, is carried on at a private house in the Euston Road. At this latter establishment is to be found practically every species of bacteria known to scientists. The wringgling, rod-shaped bit of protoplasm that is responsible for hydrophobia ! The tiny trichina spirals ! The stodgy micrococus of scarlet fever ! The flexuous, fairylike germ whose introduction into the blood spells leprosy ! The egg-shaped bacilli of consumption ! All these, and many others, are there, carefully bedded down in agar jelly, and stained with aniline dye, so that they can be easily seen and examined by intending purchasers.

"Purchasers ?" incredulously exclaimed the writer to the benevolent-looking old gentleman who presides over the weird collection.

"Purchasers ?" he repeated, looking mildly surprised from over the top of his spectacles. "Certainly ! You don't suppose we grow them for fun, do you ? Who are our customers ? Oh"—with charming comprehensiveness—"everybody. The heads of the bacteriological departments of our large hospitals, private scientists, members of the Royal Microscopical Society, medical specialist—all these deal regularly with us, for they know that no where else are they sure of being so well served. Even Germany, which, I need not tell you, is the original home of bacteriological investigation, is beginning to place orders with us. Only yesterday I despatched to Berlin a number of colonies of Bacillus prodigiosus ; and a week ago I sent a dozen tubes of pure cultivation of Anthrax bacilli to the Pasteur Institute in Paris." Some of these growths, it would appear, are

EXCEEDINGLY EXPENSIVE.

Indeed, a rare bacilus seems to be as valuable in its way as a scarce orchid. I was shown, for instance, a species known as the Bacillus indicus ruber, which is found only in the stomachs of certain monkeys, and for a colony of which a ten-pound note was asked.

On the other hand you can buy enough scarlet fever micrococci to infect a decent-sized town for half-a sovereign, while twice that sum will provide you with a choice collection of fine, healthy typhoid germs. Leprosy bacilli come expensive, though—five pounds per colony ; while as much as even or eight guineas are asked for selected colonies of the bacillus of conjunctivitis—typhus. This would work out at something like

£250,000 PER PINT.

To one who has been over a bacteria farm it is small matter for wonderment that the tiny organisms should be so expensive. The successful cultivation of disease germs is a far more ticklish matter than the growing of prize cabbages, or even than the rearing of pedigree puppies. To begin with, everything used about the establishment—flasks, tubes, gelatines &c.—has to undergo an elaborate process of sterilisation. Otherwise the microbe farmer will find his land (nutrient jelly) choked with weeds (stranger-germs, to the great detriment of the particular brand of bacteria he wishes to cultivate. Also the true microbe is as evanescent as the morning dewdrop, and a million times more fragile than gossamer. A fairy footfall is to him an earthquake of the first magnitude. Raise the temperature on him but the fraction of a degree, and ten thousand billions of him perish, in the ten thousand-billionth part of a second. And yet for all that, under certain circumstances, the same merry microbe can contrive to retain its vitality for years under the most unpromising conditions ; and then, rising in the immeasurable might of its immeasurable minuteness, proceed to dipopulate empires, ravage continents, and send the terror of its presence thrilling round the globe.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MR. M. R. DALAL'S EVIDENCE.

MR. MERWANJEE RUSTOMJEE DALAL, the well-known Exchange and Bullion Broker of our City, on the 16th ultimo, gave evidence on behalf of the Bombay Native Brokers' Association, before the Currency Committee. A prominent member of the Committee in a letter to a Bombay friend states, that Mr. Merwanjee cut an exceedingly good figure, and succeeded in creating a favourable impression on the Committee. In the course of his examination, Mr. Merwanjee forcibly pointed out the present intollerable situation arising from the legislation of June 1893 ; and said that the new currency proposals of the Government of India, if adopted, will further aggravate the present embarrassed condition of the money market. He placed before the Committee a number of facts to prove that the money market was abnormally tight during the last export season. He advocated that until the Currency Committee had evolved some scheme, or suggested remedial measures, the one urgent step to be forthwith recommended to the Government of India, was to place during the coming busy season, a portion of the public money at the service of the trade, and that at no time it should happen that advances should not be forthcoming on Rupee paper through the Presidency Banks.

His personal opinion was, that they should not favour any intermediate scheme for establishing a gold currency, but he would like to see the Indian Government establishing a gold standard, with effective gold currency, and with Imperial guarantee, and assistance. Failing this plan he advocated the re-opening of the mints to silver, and in case of exchange declining, to meet the deficit by a saving in expenditure, or by fresh taxation, or by both. He and his Association were emphatically opposed to any additional duty being imposed on silver, and he gave details of how the fall in the price of silver affected the mill industry, which was the mainstay of Bombay, and has enabled that city to retain its prominent position. He respectfully submitted that the Committee was bound to take into its most anxious consideration the danger that may accrue to the Bombay Mill industry by any decision that it may arrive at antagonistic to its interest.

THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, R. N. R, will sail for Southampton on the 8th instant, with the 26th Field Battery, R. A., from Kamptee, 59th Field Battery R.A., from Nowgong ; and details consisting of 45 officers, 12 ladies and 6 children ; 1,142 men, 25 women, and 49 children, (in health) and 74 men, 5 women, and 7 children (invalids) 1 petty officer and 5 men, Royal Navy are also allotted to the ship. From Punjab Command she will carry 2 officers, 397 men, 1 woman, and 4 children (in health), 22 men, 1 woman, and 1 child (invalids) From Bengal Command 7 officers, 1 lady, 457 men, 16 women, and 28 children, (in health), 37 men 1 woman, and 2 children (invalids). From Madras Command 2 officers, 79 men, 11 women, and 18 children (in health). From Bombay Command, and various Corps—34 officers, 11 ladies, and 6 children, 209 men, 14 women, and 28 children, (in health) 15 men, 3 women and 4 children, (invalids). The officers and troops will be brought to Bombay in four troop trains. The first train, with 8 officers, and 158 men of 26th Field Battery, R.A., and 59 Field Battery, R.A., (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families of the 2 Batteries and the heavy baggage will leave Deolali at 9-0 p.m. on 6th December and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 the following morning. The second train, with aeproximately 4 officers and 173 men of the details and all families of the details, and all cot cases, will leave Deolali at 10 p.m. on the 6th December 1898, and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 the following morning. The third and fourth trains, with the remainder of the details, will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m. on the 7th December and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 5-25 and 6-25 the following morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

THE trial by Court-Martial of Captain Harvey Beanchamp Welman, 1st Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, was resumed yesterday morning, at Colaba. The court was composed of the following members : Colonel F. H. Whitley, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, President ; Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Aslett, 8th Bombay Infantry ; Lieut. Col. L. G. Beckham, 25th Bombay Rifles ; Major H. T. Butcher, Royal Artillery ; Major G. M. Davidson, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Major J. S. Brown, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles ; Major J. R. Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry ; Captain S. Menzies, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers ; and Captain R. S. Macgowan, Royal Artillery, Col. R. A. Prideaux, Deputy Judge Advocate General, assisted the Court, and Col. Stevenson R. A. Prosecuted. The accused was defended by Mr. Anderson, barrister-at law, instructed by Mr. Bland, solicitor.

Captain Welman was charged. (1) with behaving in a scandalous manner unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in that he, at Fort William, Calcutta, in the month of January 1897, borrowed the sum of Rs. 200 from Sergeant Alfred Dyke, 1st Battalion King's Shropshire Light Infantry his inferior in rank and position, and (2) with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in that he, at Fort William, Calcutta, in the month of January 1897, borrowed the sum of Rs. 203 from Sergeant Alfred Dyke, his inferior in rank and position.

Col. Stevenson at the outset briefly addressed the court on behalf of the prosecution. Having recapitulated the facts of the case, he said the question before the court was whether the transaction in regard to the cheque for Rs. 200 was a transaction between Captain Welman and the Mess, or between him and the Mess Sergeant Dyke. He submitted that the absence of any entry in the mess accounts proved that it was a private transaction between Captain Welman and Sergeant Dyke. It was difficult to conceive that an officer of Captain Welman's standing and experience could have been ignorant of the fact that a cheque could not be kept back for two years out of the knowledge of the Mess President.

Mr. Anderson submitted that for the purpose of ascertaining Captain Welman's innocence or guilt, the court should consider the actual circumstances which were operating in his mind when be cashed the cheque for Rs. 200 in January 1897. The solution of the question depended upon his previous practice with regard to the similar cashings of cheques, and the practice of the mess as represented in this matter by the Mess Seregeant. The procedure followed in the cashing of the cheques was, that the sergeant gave money to the officer for his cheque out of the petty cash in his hands, or if the mess fund was not sufficient, from his own private cash as a loan to the mess. The cheque really belonged to the mess, but the sergeant kept it as cover for his loan, and cashed it afterwards. The officers receiving the money always understood that the money came out of the mess fund. This was the usual practice, though according to the evidence of Lieutenant Smith and Major Pearse, it was unknown to them. The same practice was followed in regard to the 23 cheques drawn by Captain Welman on Grindlay and Co. in the two years previous to January 1897, and though they were cashed by the sergeant, not one of them came under the eye of the Mess president. In regard to the suggestion that the transaction with the cheque for Rs. 200 was a private one and was considered to be private by the sergeant, Mr. Anderson contended that Captain Welman had no reason to suppose that the money given to him was not actually mess-money. It was for the prosecution to prove that that had been the case. The books relating to these transactions had been destroyed, and they had only the sergeant's word for it The question of Captain Welman's guilt or innocence depended upon the practice which was ruling in this particular mess. It did not matter whether it was wright or wrong. He could not help thinking that it was through some misapprehension that this case was launched against Captain Welman. He had good reasons to believe that if the persons, responsible for it had known what the practice was, this inquiry would not have taken place. He asked the court with confidence for an honourable acquittal of Captain Welman on both the charges brought against him.

The judge Advocate General then summed up. He remarked that there was no doubt from the evidence that it was the common practice for the Mess Sergeant to take the cheque and cash it from the petty cash in his hands, and he certainly appeared to have cashed a considerable number of Captain Welman's cheques in this way. The question was whether Captain Welman was justified in getting money from mess funds. It appeared that there was a certain amount of laxity in these transactions. According to the rule more than one pound a month could not be advanced to officers, but cases had been brought to light in which larger sums had been advanced.

After a consultation of a few minutes the court found the accused not guilty on both the charges, and he was honourably acquitted,

MILITARY NEWS.

ON return from leave Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R. E., is posted to the Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT M. O. C. TANDY, R. E., is transferred from the Military Works Department for temporary duty with No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, with the Khyber Brigade.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty :—Majors H. O'Donnell, 44th Bengal Infantry, G. Shute, R. E. E. Gossel, Derbyshire Regiment, and E. Thwaytes, 24th Madras Infantry ; Captains D. Mallaby, R. E. C. Prendergast, 4th Punjab Infantry and M. Roberts, 39th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant G. Beaman, 17th Madras Infantry.

The following remain at home on extended leave Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hamilton, I. M. S., for :—6 months : Major W. A. Thompson, 1st Bombay Cavalry; Captain E. Wintle, 15th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant R. Munnt 38th Bengal Infantry, for 3 months : Captains H. Waymouth, 43rd Bengal Infantry, and E. Reed, 2nd Madras Cavalry, and Lieutenant R. Hawksley R. E. for 2 months; Major G. A. Gott. 7th Bombay Infantry, for 5 weeks.

The Wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles is leaving East Africa, and is expected to reach Bombay in the British India steamer Canara about the 19th instant.

The proposed Hyderabad Contingent Camp of Construction near Jalna has been cancelled on sanitary grounds.

PRESENTATION TO LADY HARRIS.

ON Monday, by the invitation of Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, at 18, Queen's-gate, a presentation was made to Lady Harris, C.I., from the Bombay branch of the National Indian Association. Among those present were Lord Harris, Lady Hobhouse, Lady Bayley, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., Mrs. Lesley Probyn, Lady Scott, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mrs. Logan, and Mr. Martin Wood. The testimonial, which consisted of a handsome silver Cutch-work tray, was handed to Lady Harris by Mrs. Dimmock, late hon. secretary at Bombay. Major Dimmock explained briefly that the branch requested Lady Harris's acceptance of it in remembrance of the kind interest and unfailing sympathy shown by her in their work, and Sir John Jardine, as vice-chairman, expressed the warm appreciation felt by the London committee of Lady Harris's exertions during her stay at Bombay in promoting the objects of the association. In reply, Lady Harris said that she was much pleased to accept the beautiful tray as a mark of the goodwill and kindliness of her Bombay friends, English and Indian, with whom it had given her real pleasure to co-operate. Through the Bombay branch of the National Indian Association education for girls and boys had been encouraged by scholarships and prizes; many pleasant "purdah" parties had been arranged, at which ladies of different races learnt to know each other ; a Brahmin lady had been trained as a doctor for work among poor women in the city ; and in numerous other ways the branch had helped to bring those of the two nations more into touch with one another. Lady Harris had made acquaintance through the association with many charming native ladies. She only wished she could begin again where she had left off, and she thought that many who had spent only five years in India must feel the same. A vote of thanks to Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall was proposed by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—December 5.

10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY—December 6.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	85·7
6 p.m.	84·9

THE Punjab paper has been asked to warn the public again that cases of rabies among dogs are unusually prevalent in Lahore at present. Persons whose dogs show doubtful symptoms should have them secured and watched until the nature of the illness can be ascertained. We presume that the police have been ordered to keep a sharp eye on vagrant dogs of suspicious behaviour.

THE CHARGE AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

THE JAMADAR ADMITTED TO BAIL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charges against Police Jamadar Roshan Mohammed, Haji Abdul Barri and Police Inspector William Jolliffe were again called on for hearing.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendent Holdway and Sirdar Mir Abdulali conducted the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and Yelinker, pleaders, defended the second accused.

Dadamiah Shaik Yakoob was recalled and questioned by the Court. He said, after the Jamadar said that the deceased was pretending and went up to Mr. Jolliffe's quarters, he remained there with the latter for about five minutes. He did not hear any conversation between them while they were upstairs.

Crossed examined by Mr. Davur; Roshan, the first accused, was a *Jemadar*. He did all kinds of work. He was the Superintendent's Karkoon. He was a plague officer and also a Record keeper. Up to the time he was arrested, he was on duty in the Plague department. I do not know any orders of the commissioner that the men on plague duty were not to do any other Police duty. I know Cassum Ghani, by sight, but not by name. I did not know him before the last hearing. I did not in the course of my last evidence mention this man's name. When I was on duty at Ballard Pier two men came to me to enquire if I knew anything of the frauds. I said no cheating case had been brought to the station. I obeyed the orders of my Inspector in saying so, and I told a lie. If I am ordered I must tell a lie. I told Superintendent Holdway the truth about this case in the first instance.

I told the same to the Police Commissioner. I do not know whether it was three days after the cheating case I told anything to Mr. Holdway about it. Roshan and I used to see Mr. Holdway daily on business. I remember Friday being at the commissioner's office in the evening. Roshan was there also. Mr. Holdway questioned me about the case, and I told him what I knew. Roshan did not take me aside ; he told me, however, not to tell anything. The accused were arrested at midnight on the 18th. I did not go home that night. My clothes were done and I went home, but two policemen called and asked me to go to the Commissioner's office, that is the reason I did not go home that night. On the 19th I slept at the Commissioner's office. I did so up to the last hearing on the 26th. I used to go on duty and a sepoy accompanied me wherever I went. We used to talk among ourselves but not to others about the case to avoid being tutored. I was kept under surveillance, but not in custody. Day and night I was in the office.

I do not know if I am suspended, I have my belt yet. The last time I came to Court I was in custody of two policemen. After the last hearing I have been allowed to go home at nights. I was in my own home last night. In answer to Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, Witness said,—He had orders from Mr. Jolliffe and the Jemadar not to say anything about the case to anybody. He had orders to go home and have his dinner and return to the office to sleep from the Superintendent and the Sirdar Sahib.

For the purpose of obtaining bail for the first accused, Mr. Davur renewed his application, and asked that he may be allowed to put Superintendent Holdway in the witness box to enable him to give his version of the investigation of the case.

The Public Prosecutor objected to this course on the ground, that the other side had no notice of Mr. Davurs intended application which was made in the middle of the prosecution.

Mr. Davur argued the application for bail at some length, and pointed out that according to the sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, his clients could not go to the High Court to make such an application in case of refusal by the Magistrate, until he was committed for trial by the lower court. Counsel cited several cases in point. He said that at present he would only be competent to move the High Court if he could point out that the magistrate had not committed an irregularity or an illegality, but so far his worship had done neither. There were discretionary powers vested in the Magistrate and he asked the court to exercise them in this instance. He pointed out the hardship of keeping his client in confinement for almost three months if bail were refused. He was very sanguine that the grave charge of culpable homicide could not be sustained. It did not follow that because a man died after receiving a kick, that the kick caused death. The most the case could resolve itself into was one of causing hurt to extort confession, for which his client under other circumstances would have been granted bail. Then the court had to consider the kind of witnesses for the prosecution, nearly all of whom should replace the two accused in the dock.

Mr. Nicholson asked the Court not to accept Mr. Davur's argument of the law affecting bail in this country, but to follow the sections strictly.

The magistrate, in deciding the application, said that he quite recognised Mr. Davurs legal difficulties if he refused to admit his client to bail. It seemed to him also that although the first accused was charged in the charge sheet of the grave offence of culpable homicide, there was a probability of his being tried for a lesser offence—grievous hurt. For these reasons he decided to grant bail on accused's own recognisances of Rs. 2,000, and a surety for a similar amount.

The case was then adjourned till 2-30 p.m., to-day.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday.

THE FARAKABAD COIN CASES.

Valjee Hursoo, Jewa Ganga, Dosabhoy Rustomjee Choksey, Lakha Visram, Jugal Kessor, Sadaram Ramjidas, Haridas Thakordas, Jaitahnath Ratanchand, Munalal Gopinath, and Nathoo Bhowan were placed at the bar,—and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 were charged with having counterfeited Queen's coins, namely Farakabad and Moorshedabad rupees, and being in possession of instruments for making them. No. 10 was charged with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting the coins; while Dosabhoy Rustomjee Choksey and the rest were charged with abetting the commission of the offence. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Except the last, the prisoners were represented by Mr. Rivett Carnac, Mr. D. D. Davar, Mr. Jardine, Mr. M. M. Murzban, and Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee.

Mr. Lang, addressing the court, said there was no other evidence beyond that placed before the court in the last case. Having regard to the fact that the prisoners were willing that the dies should be made over to the police instead of being returned to them, and having regard to the view which, under his lordship's direction, the jury took in the last case, the learned Advocate did not propose to proceed further against the accused; and therefore, under section 333 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he desired to inform the court that he was not further prosecuting the accused on the charges preferred against them. He might say that the accused had also undertaken not to coin the Farakabad and Moorshedabad rupees again.

Mr. Rivet-Carnac, on behalf of his clients, four of the accused, said he had no objection to the prosecution being stopped provided his lordship would, under the last portion of the section, make an order of discharge amounting to an acquittal.

Mr. Lang said he had no objection, having regard to the undertaking given by the prisoners.

The other counsel made similar applications on behalf of their respective clients.

Valjee Hursoo, Jewa Ganga, and Nathu Bhowan agreed to give up the dies belonging to them to the Commissioner of Police, and not to make Farakabad and Moorshedabad rupees any more. Lakha Visram agreed not to make Farakabad and Moorshedabad rupees any more. The dies were ordered to be handed over to the Commissioner of Police. Other property to be returned to the persons in whose possession it was found; the property produced before the Magistrate and not produced before his lordship, to be taken back to the Magistrate, and his orders taken regarding it.

All the accused were then discharged, and the Fifth Criminal Sessions were formally dissolved.

THE TAYLOR CARRINGTON COMPANY.

"IT is not often that theatrical companies are favoured with any thing like large audiences on off nights" but Mr. Taylor and Miss Carrington's Company has proved to be the exception which proves the rule; for on both Monday and last nights the Tivoli theatre has been filled to the doors by patrons of the Taylor Carrington Company. The programme presented last night was excellent and kept the audience in roars of laughter. In the Musical Melange which concluded the performance, Miss Laura Roberts, with her operatic selections repeated her vocal success of last Saturday night. To night the company gives their farewell performance in Bombay prior to playing a season in Calcutta. The bill to be presented is an entirely new burlesque called The Queen's Sailor and his Blue Eyed Susan, and there will doubtless be a large house to say au revoir to that favourite combination The Taylor-Carrington Company.

CAPTAIN OLDFIED, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer in charge of the Rawalpindi Arsenal, has received orders to issue a Field Park to the Swat Valley at once, the park to be under the command of Captain Malleson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer 4th class.

THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with considerable surprise the correspondence published in your issue of the 28th ultimo bearing the *nom-de-guerre* of "Fair Play",and written in defence of the Persian paper set this year to the candidates for the Matriculation Examination. By alleging that the paper in question is a very simple one, your correspondent, perhaps, wants the public to infer that he is an extraordinary learned Persian scholar. Be that as it may, after duly congratulating him for his immseasurable knowledge of Persian, I shall point out to him that the difficulty or facility of the Matriculation Persian paper need not be judged from the stand-point of one who by long association with Moguls and Persians may have acquired a decent fluency in talking their language, or of a graduate member of a society or association having the very laudable and useful object of imparting to and promoting among its constituents a knowledge of colloquial Persian; nor need a Matriculation Persian paper be judged from the point of view of a hopeless and disappointed candidate who may have failed to gain passable marks in it. I think a teacher who may have studied Matric. Persian papers and taught Matric. students for years ought to be admitted as competent to say whether a given Matric Persian paper transgresses the bounds of the standrad generally observed by Persian examiners. But teachers being also human what is rather apt to bias their judgment is the fact they have an interest, direct or indirect, in the number of their pupils who successfully pass in the Matric. examination. Despite that fact, it will not be wrong to state, however, that if such teachers raise a great hue and cry over a Persian paper, they must have at least some good foundation for their complaints. "Fair Play's" knowledge of Persian may be of a very high order, but I doubt if he has duly cultivated his faculty of reflection. He appears to think that a Matric. candidate should possess as much knowledge of Persian as of English. But he is evidently wrong. Matric. students study Persian as a second language, and therefore their attainments in it are naturally much inferior to their knowledge of English. As the fact is recognised as a guiding principle not only in the Matric. but also in all Arts examinations of the Bombay University, I believe the English knowledge of "Fair Play" or of the Parsee Persian examiner of Matriculation candidates, Mr. J. P. Mistry, M. A., must be necessarily superior to their acquaintance with Persian. This year's Matric: Persian paper as a whole is bristling with difficulties apt to puzzle any average candidate for whom it was meant. If such another paper as has been this year drawn by Mr. J. P. Mistry, M. A. and his Mohomedan colleague, had been given to the former at the time when he submitted himself to the F. E. A. examination, instead of a paper containing questions from the text books he had then studied for that examination, I am sure he would have failed to gain passable marks in it,notwithstanding that he passes at present as a considerable Persian scholar. I shall conclude this rather long correspondence of mine with a few suggestions respecting this year's Matric. Persian paper to those concerned. It behoves such head-masters of schools as honestly believe that paper to be unusually stiff for Matric candidates,to draw as soon as practicable the attention of the University authorities to the fact.The University authorities must think that paper to be either in union with or violative of the standard originally fixed for Matric. Persian papers. Even if they think it in union with the standard, still seeing that questions involving Persian colloquialisms and house-hold words have been set this year quite unexpectedly and suddenly after years of studious avoidance of questions of that character, I honestly believe that they ought to lesson the minimum number of passable marks in Persian from the usual one-third to say one-fourth or even one-fifth of the whole if necessary, and ought distinctly to notify to the student world that they consider such questions to be within the limits of that standard originally fixed. But if they think it to be violative of the fixed standard, besides lessening the number of marks as suggested to them in the foregoing remarks, they ought also to appoint moderators to exercise a salutary check over the whims of examiners, or else to prescribe Matric text-books, at least a year before each examination, in order that such complaints may cease for good and all. Thus in either case I think it absolutely necessary that the University authorities should lower for at least this one year, the fixed standard of minimum passable marks in Persian. But I need hardly say in the words of Shakespeare that "if it were done, then it were well it were done quickly." Lastly I shall counsel Mr. J. P. Mistry, M. A. and such like examiners not to judge of the capacity of candidates and more especially of Matric. candidates from the stand-point of their own abilities.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

PORT TRUST SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the correspondence in your paper it is apparent that the grievance of the Port Trust clerks is worthy of due consideration. Owing to small salaries the clerks are much inconvenienced. This year it has been ordered that no recommendation should be made for any increase in the salary of a subordinate employe.

As, however, the prospects of the Trust have improved and the income is better than the last year, may I suggest the desirability of some promotions being allowed to deserving and hard worked clerkes? A few rupees added to their salaries would be a great boon to them and their fameiies, and seeing that annually thousands of rupees are spent in entertaining numerous guests in connection with the Harbour Excursion Trip, I feel assured, that the claims of the poor employes will not be over looked. Any good done to them will not be forgotten. A couple of hundred rupees bestowed on them will be a mere flea-bite to the Trust.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, December 6. A WELL WISHER.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE nineteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Albert Press Company, Limited, was held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, yesterday at 3 p. m. under the presidency of Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas when the following report of directors for the year ended on 30th June last was submitted :—

The directors are glad to mention that the result of working has been satisfactory and would have been still better but for the shortcrop in Sind and the recrudescence of the plague at Karachi. Two new rival presses, one at Tunda Adam, near Karachi and the other at Karanja, having been erected last year the company's profit has also been affected in consequence, as the said Presses had to be enlisted as partners in the Pool. The companny's net income during the period under report has been Rs. 21,821-12-8 and deducting therefrom the last year's loss balance of Rs. 11,650-10-11 there remains a sum of Rs. 10,171-1-9 as profit available for distribution, Out of the said sum of Rs, 10.171-1-9 your directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs, 40 per share absorbing Rs. 8,800 and to carry the balance of Rs. 1,371-1-9 to next year's account. The directors beg to state that the interest could not be provided to depreciation and reserve fund accounts owing to the heavy loss balance of last year. It is with much regret the directors beg to bring to your knowledge that two more rival presses are in the course of erection at Murtizapur, near Karanja. The above presses will begin to work next season and the Pool will therefore cease but they hope it will be renewed. Your directors are however glad to inform you that looking to keen competition, they have been trying to reduce expenses and have succeeded in doing so to a fair extent. This reduction will appear in next year's accounts. A new boiler of galloways for the Mahuva Factory has been ordered out from England which will arrive in time to work the next season. The company's properties at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Mahuva and Karanja have been insured for Rs. 2,10,000, the engines and boilers have not been insured.

The above report was adopted and passed. The dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Two of the directors Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas and Dr. Hormasji Bejunji Dantra were re-elected directors. Dr. Burjorji Hormasji Dantra and Mr. Motichund Shivji were appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 100 each. The customary votes of thanks to the Agents, Director and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon—Hymn 463.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; " also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

THE STORY OF THE DAIRA AND DOMAINS.

THE SHIFTING OF A BURDEN.

A Special Correspondent of the Financial News writes to that journal :—

One of the more recent results of Lord Cromer's administration has been the final removal of the incubus of the loan guaranteed on the Daira-Sanieh Estates. In June last the properties were sold for the amount of the debt, and this transaction not only puts an end to the annoyances and drawbacks that arise from recurring deficits, but gets rid of a costly international administration which has hitherto existed entirely independent of Government control. The sale may be regarded as indicative of the determined manner in which the British agent has wrestled with a complex financial situation, and succeeded in restoring it to something like order. In a former article I pointed out that not only was Ismail able, with comparative ease, to spend the vast amount of money which flowed in upon him from European sources, but that with this habit of extravagance he combined the design of becoming one of the largest landed proprietors in the world. "Every man," said he once, "is mad on some subject. My mania is for building"—to use his own words, "*J'ai une manie en pierre.*" His self-acknowledged madness displayed itself in many other directions, and certainly the inordinate and unscrupulous zest with which he added to his estates may very fairly be compared to mania. In fourteen years from his accession he, in his own name and that of his mother and children, had possessed himself of no less than 1,000.000 acres, or about one-fifth of the whole cultivable area of Egypt. Some of this ground was paid for; in some instances there was the pretence of a bargains, in other cases there was an inartistic seizure-the true character of which no attempt was made to disguise.

WHEN ISMAIL BEGAN LAND-GRABBING ON A LARGE SCALE

small proprietorships were the rule. The fellaheen were by nature petty land-owners. Their plots were small for the subdivisions of the land was in accordance with the traditions of the country. They would willingly sacrifice anything rather than surrender the ownership of a single feddan. But when Ismail asked where was the use of resistance? There was no court to which the fallah could apply for protection or something akin to justice. The Viceroy was all-powerful. Inevitably, therefore, the Khedivial estates extended their borders almost automatically, engulfing one by one the smaller farms and home, steads as the boundaries widened. By means of the least reputable character the 15,000 acres which were Ismail's when his father Ibrahim died swelled into nearly 1,000000, divided equally between the Daira and the Domains. The Domains were the consolidation of numerous smaller properties appropriated on behalf of various wives and children; the Daira Sanieh lands were Ismail's own. In the formor instance the product is chiefly cotton ; in the latter it is principally sugar-cane. Ismail is declared by many persons who knew him more or less intimately to have been a man of more than ordinary sagacity but in-support of this view his apologists would certainly find it inappropriate to cite the extravagant and unbusinesslike manner in which the went to work to organise his great sugar estates—the Daira These, at the time that he conceived the idea of

FARMING HIS PROPERTY FROM HIS OWN PALACE,

lay on the line of railway from Cairo to Assiout, chiefly on the west side of the Nile, and extended over a tract 100 miles in length and from 12 to 16 miles in breadth. He might very profitably have first endeavoured to arrive at some accurate estimate of the yield ; but before doing so, with his characteristic recklessness, he ordered plans to be prepared for 22 factories, for which the requisite machinery was at a later stage imported. In 1878 a visitor found that some of the factories had been erected and that others with their machinery were becoming gradually buried in the sands on the river's banks. There was a kcleton factory at Feshu. The machinery had been installed, but as the walls had never been commenced the machines were left almost entirely exposed and rusting away. The original cost in Europe for machinery for larger factories is said to have been about £130,000 each. The total cost of the factories is roughly estimated at £5,000,000. Add £2,000,000 more for cost of rolling stock of the estate railway—for about 300 miles of rails were laid in order that the raw product might be brought the more expeditiously to the mills—pumping engines,&c., and the total cost rises to £7.000,000. The same ridiculous waste characterised the equipment of the cotton lands ; but it was the Daira which first occurred to the Khedive as the most attractive asset on which to raise loans on mortgage. At one time.

THE LIABILITIES OF THE DAIRA

amounting to £8,815,000,were amalgamated with the State debt, but by the Goschen-Joubert arrangement they were constituted a separate debt with a special mortagage, and, in accordance with an express stipulation, two foreign controllers—an Englishman and a Frenchman—were appointed to regularly examine the accounts and ensure that the revenues were regularly paid to the holders of the Daira stock. At a later date the Domains were similarly treated, mortgaged for a new loan and, in spite of much opposition on Ismail's part, placed under the administration of a mixed commission, composed of an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an Egyptian. In this manner there came to be created the two descriptions of stock. Since then the administration of these great estates has proceeded upon practically the same lines. The fraud and laziness of the muffetishes and other subordinate officials have, however, contributed, together with the ignorance of certain members of the bureaucratic control of the real business of sugar and cotton growing, to a disconcerting recurrence of "insufficiency of receipts"—a euphemism invented by M. de Blignieres to describe a deficit. As the Egyptian Government is responsible for the payment of the interest on the Daira and Domains Bonds, Lord Cromer has encouraged the liquidation of both debts by the gradual sale of the estates. In some years the sales have been nominal ; in others there have not been any. Nevertheless, the total areas of the Domains and the Daira have exhibited a slow but certain shrinkage since the British occupation began. The original area of the Domains was 428,497 acres. By February of this year it had been reduced to 218,312 acres. One-half of the property has therefore been sold. Similarly, the outstanding capital of the loan, which was originally £E8,287,500, has now been reduced to £E3,509,000. The last sales of small blocks of Daira lands took place early this year, bringing the total area down to 256,000 acres, the whole of which was sold en bloc in June. On December 31, 1897, the Daira loan had been reduced by successive realisations to £6,431,500. In June Lord Cromer was able to arrange for.

THE SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE DAIRA LANDS

for the amount of the debt. The buyers paid £500,000 in cash in August, and entered into a guarantee for the remainder of the sum, paying 3½ per cent. interest until the completion of the contract. In July of next year a further payment of £2,150,000 falls due, and annual payments of £310,000 are to be made until 1905, when the lands will be clear. In pursuance of the arrangement made with each payment an equivalent amount of property will be transferred to the buyers, who are bound to resell within seven years, and give half the net profit to the Government. This transaction practically brings to an end any apprehension on the score of the Egyptian finances being drawn upon for further deficites. The last deficit was one of £E120,000, in 1895. In 1896 a profit of £E80.000 was earned, and although a profit of £E60,000 is showed for 1897 this was only brought about by strenuous economies ; for the ruling price of sugar showed a loss to the Daira of £120,000 in comparison with the previous year. The Domains have even a worse record for the last three years, approximate deficits having been £E42,000 in 1895, £E60,000 in 1896, and £E63,000 in 1897. The conversion and the liquidation of these debts are both steps in the right direction, upon which Lord Cromer may be fairly congratulated. It is, moreover, satisfactory to note that as the lands pass to private owners they become a source of considerable profit. This sufficiently shows that, although the international controls may have laboured assiduously to ensure honesty and had work on the part of the native overseers and others, their efforts have only been attended with a moderate measure of success.

YU-MAN-TSE'S REWARD.

A FRENCH CLAIM OF TLS. 5,000,000!

IT would appear that the rebel chief Yu-man-tse is to have honours heaped upon him instead of punishment meted out to him for all the mischief he has done.

The order of the day is that Tls. 100,000 are to be paid over to him, that 1,000 of his men are to be retained in the Imperial troops and that he himself is to receive a button of the third rank.

With all this the depredations still go on and the French claim for destruction of Roman Catholic property now amounts to Tls. 5,000,000. 20,000 people have been rendered homeless, and 60 lives have been taken.

As many well be imagined business is paralyzed and agents for foreign houses find it impossible to get in their money. The officials either can't, or won't, do their duty, and the writer has been asked by some native merchants of good repute if there is no hope of foreign interference. Now that the native officials have had a fair chance, and have utterly failed to restore order, it seems clearly in the interests of law and order, and in the highest interests of the Chinese themselves, that a foreign military expeditionary force be sent to the West, to restore order, and the true authors of the disturbance brought to justice, as well as to take security that there be no repetition of such a disgraceful mimicry of government.—*China Gazette.*

STEERING A BALLOON.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, the well-known aeronaut, writes a special correspondent of the *Times*, has for some time had it in his mind to test the possibilities of the steering apparatus which Andree carried with him in his balloon when he made his attempt to reach the North Pole. The idea is a simple one and would at once have suggested itself to any sailor confronted with the problem of balloon navigation ; for the conditions of a balloon floating in the air are exactly those of a vessel with sails lowered drifting on the water. The balloon travels through the air at the same rate as the wind current ; no system of steering year can alter its course, for it has no steerage way. But if by some means the aeronaut can retard the rate of the balloon's drifting, so that the wind travels faster than the balloon, he will no longer be floating as in a calm : a current of air will make itself felt, and a sail attached to the car might be so trimmed as to act like a vessel's rudder and to deflect, to some extent at least, the course of the balloon. Even as the Norfolk wherryman tows his chains over his bows, so does the balloonist tow his trail-rope in order to check the drift.

Mr. Spencer arranged a journey in a balloon provided with a trail-rope of three inch hemp, 500ft. in length, and weighing about 100lb ; and a steering sail similar to that carried by Andree. The plan was to make a cross-Channel voyage to France, our best course if we would make the proposed experiments under the safest conditions. For it is a risky proceeding to tow a trail-rope, at high speed, across a densely populated country.

In order to secure what sailors call a "slant," the aeronaut when undertaking a cross-Channel voyage has to await a wind from the North-west or thereabouts.

In the meanwhile Mr. Spencer decided to make an overland trip out of London, empty the balloon, send it to some suitable place, and then await that north-west wind before refilling with gas for our Channel voyage.

At midday on November 5, we met at Earl's-courts. Our party consisting of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Swinburne, Lieutenant H. O. Mance, R. E., and myself. Mr. Spencer had brought the steering sail and trail rope with him ; for as he pointed out, the wind would in all probability carry us over the Essex plains, where there is some very open country, so that we might be able to experiment for a short time with our apparatus without running much risk of damaging property beneath. The sail was fitted before we started. It was a square sail of duck canvas, 12ft. each way. The head was secured to the network of the balloon, and the foot was bent on to a bamboo spar which was lashed horizontally across the stout hoop above our heads to which the car was slung. The sail, therefore, is a fixture, it is not trimmed by sheets, but, as I will explain further on, is made to present the required angle to the wind by so manipulating the trail rope as to revolve the balloon itself on its axis. The balloon was not provided with a shutter valve, but with what is termed a rending valve. On pulling the valve-rope the silk valve cover is torn away and the gas escapes with great rapidity.

At 12-50 p. m. Spencer, choosing the right moment, gave the order to let go and the balloon, clearing the canvas scenery round her, shot up like an arrow from a bow, and in less than three minutes we had risen to the height of 3,000 ft, all London spreading beneath us like a map. It was exactly 18 minutes after our start that we were over the West India Docks. Our course now gradually took us away from the river, and at 1-30 when over Rainham marshes we were but a thousand feet above the ground. We now put over 500 feet of trail-rope, which dangled in the air for about a quarter of an hour, by which time we had descended so much that it touched the ground and we saw a considerable length of it trailing behind us over the ploughed fields and pastures and occasionally over plantations of trees. The friction, as we expected, soon dragged us lower, and we had at last nearly 200ft. of rope on the ground. The effect of this drag on our speed at once made itself perceptible, and we felt quite a fresh breeze blowing behind us, while our sail, which had so far hung loose, bellied out.

As the country ahead looked pretty open, we proceeded to try our experiments, in the course of which we towed our trail-rope for about seven miles over the ground. The end of the trail rope, I must explain, was attached to the hoop above our heads, so that the drag of the rope kept that part of the hoop aft, preventing the balloon from revolving on its axis ; while the sail, which was set on the opposite side of the hoop was kept square to the wind. Two lines were attached to the trail rope at a point a few feet below the car ; these lines led through two blocks fastened to the extreme right and left of the hoop, the falls of the lines descending into the car. Now it is obvious that by hauling on one or the other of these lines, so as to take upon it the weight of the trail-rope, one transfers the strain of the rope to the block through which that line is rove, and that the hoop is consequently swung round, bringing the sail to an angle with the wind. We happened to be running parall to a railway line when we made our first test. Spencer suggested that we should attempt to deflect our course to the right. We accordingly hauled on the right-hand line till we had our sail at an angle of 45 degrees to the wind. The effect soon made itself seen. Our course began to form an angle with the railway, and trail-rope instead of towing behind us in a straight line formed a great curve on the ground like the wake of a steamer that is changing her course. When the ballon had settled down to its new course and the rope straightened again we found we were going E. N. E. We now proceeded to try what the ballon would do on the other gybe, if I may use the expression : so we slacked up the right-hand line and hauled on the left hand line, bringing the sail to the same angle of 45 degrees with the wind, but on the opposite side. The balloon now acquired an east-half-south course, the difference between the two extreme deflections we had produced being, therefore, two-and-a-half points, or nearly 30 degrees, After some further experiments we satisfied ourselves that to steer a balloon to some extent by this method is perfectly feasible and may prove very serviceable if one is undertaking a long voyage; for not only can one so direct the balloon as to avoid obstacles, but the even altitude maintained by the use of the trail-rope lessens the waste of gas; for it must be remembered that though the friction of the trail-rope drags the balloon down, the balloon is also relieved of ballast to the extent of the rope that is on the ground, two opposing forces that tend to keep the balloon in equilibrium at a certain elevation. We were very content with the results of this, our first, trial. Improvements of various kinds suggested themselves, and I am confident that Mr. Spencer will soon show that he can deflect the course of a balloon by a much bigger angle than a point and a quarter. During our Channel trip we intend to try some entirely novel experiments, which, so far as we can see, should produce successful results.

At 2.-20 we decided to descend. We had a very easy descent, and had got out of the car and muzzled the balloon before any people arrived on the scene.

WOMEN IN POLITICS.

MRS. FAWCETT presided on Nov. 16 at the annual meeting of the National Union of Women's suffrage Societies held in Manchester. In supporting the adoption of the annual report, the Hon. J. A. Cockburn, Agent-General for South Australia, said it was the question of the century, and would effect a great but a gradual change. He read about the Tsar's propsal for peace. It occurred to him that if women had any voice in the matter there would be more chance of a successful issue being reached. The great armaments of Europe would not exist very long if women took part in international business. And if they had a voice in the transaction of domestic affairs there would not be many strikes and lock-outs. In Australia they were so used to woman suffrage that it was strange to come to a country where women had not a vote, It worked exceedingly well in Australia, and there was not a man or woman who would dare to advocate a reversal to the old state of things, He did not think they in England had very long to wait. Women were now entering so much into industrial life in every direction that the suffrage could not be much longer withheld. Never at any time had women been more exalted than now, and he hoped that they glory of the Victoria age would be crowned by the success of their endeavours to obtain the Parliamentry Franchise for women.—A resolution was carried to the effect that no measure dealing with the representation of the people could be satisfactory which did not extend the Parlimentary Franchise to women.

THE DRUCE CASE.

IN Queen's Bench Court on Nov. 12, before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wills, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. Justice Bruce, and Mr. Justice Darling, sitting as a Court for Crown Cases Reserved, a case was considered stated by the Isle of Ely Quarter Sessions, One George Rhodes, had been convicted of obtaining a quantity of eggs by false pretences. Three question were raised—as to the right of the prisoner to give evidence before the grand jury, as to the propriety of admitting the evidence of two persons who had been defrauded but the prisoner in the same as the prosecutor had been, and as to the question whether comments should have made by the chairman of the sessions on the failure of the prisoner to adduce certain evidence. Their Lordships decided against the prisoner on all three points, and upheld the conviction —In the Consistory Court of London, before Dr. Tristram, Q. C., Chancellor, the petition for a faculty to open the coffin alleged to contain the remains of the late T. C. Druce again came on for hearing. Counsel having argued in support of the petition, it was contended, on the other side, that very strong evidence was necessary before disturbing a grave, and in this case there was virtually no evidence ; while if it were permitted strong evidence could be adduced on the other side—that of the doctor who attended T. C. Druce in his last years, saw his body in the coffin, and himself covered it with chloride of lime. After some discussion the Chancellor reserved judgment.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARKETS.

BRITISH POLICY IN CHINA.

HOW TO KEEP THE DOOR OPEN.

MR. Chamberlain visited the Royal Exchange at Manchester on Nov. 16, and made a brief acknowledgement in answer to repeated calls for a speech. In the evening he was entertained at dinner by the Manchester Conservative Club, and delivered a powerful address on foreign affairs. He attributed the troublous and critical times through which this and other nations were passing, "to the progress of geography," to the international race for territory, and to the decaying empires of the world, which are among the great potential markets of the future. He claimed that those who represented Africa as either a pestilentian swamp or a barren desert laboured under a complete delusion, and then went on to say that if we took a general survey we should find that England had come out well and had little to grumble at. We had pagged out a fair number of claims for posterity, and we had now to see that nobody "rushed" them. In the latter portion of his speech Mr. Chamberlain, dealing with Far Eastern affairs, said :—

But you will observe, no doubt, that I have not spoken of China. Most of the cricitism, or a great deal of the cirticism, which has been passed upon the policy of the Goverment has had reference to what we have done, and still more to what we have left undone in the case of China. Now, I do not wish for a moment to be taught to complain of this criticism, Some words which I let fall yesterday, I think, have been misinterpreted, as though I thought that this cirticism was unjustifiable. Not at all ; we are grateful for cirticism, and even If I thought, as I do in some cases, that criticism was premature, inasmuch as the whole of our policy was not and is not before the people, still I say it was most valuable to the Government, because it gives them a measure of the opinion of our countrymen. It has taught us what our countrymen desire we should do, what they hope and expect we will do, and, of course, it will be for us to say whether those hopes are capable of fulfilment. But take even China. Have we done so badly up to the present time? We are only in the opening chapter of what may prove to be a very exciting romance —(laughter)—but up to the present time do not you think the tale has proceeded satisfactorily on the whole? (Hear.) Whether we look to territorial acquisition or whether we look to commercial advantages, I really think we have not done badly—(hear hear) and if you want to know, do not take my word for it, but go to those great commercial and financial houses who have their seat of operations in China and ask them what they think. (Hear, hear,) I believe they will say that upon the whole they are pretty well satisfied. Being British traders you could not expect more from them than that. (Laughter and cheers.) Then it is said that the policy of the Government has been a vacillating policy—that we have not known our own mind. I assure you that is exactly what we have done ; we have not always told our minds, I admit—(laughter)—but you must not suppose on that account either that we have no minds or that we do not know what is in them. I think myself we have stated, at all events in general terms, the objects at which we are aiming, and I will endeavour to repeat them in as plain terms as I can use, and I hope you will agree that there is no obscurity in my language. In the first place, there is one thing we did not want to do ; we did not want and did not think it was our interest to anything that would hasten the dissolution of China, (Hear, hear.) As far as we were concerned we were satisfied with the status quo, I do not mean that we did not wish reforms in that empire, did not desire to see greater facilities given to the trade of all the world, but we were not prepared to hasten this objects at the probable cost of anarchy in China ; and on the other hand, we did not think it was to the interest of this country to give anything like a guarantee of the integrity and independence of an empire which appeared to be decaying. Again we had no desire, and this follows from the first statement, for acquisitions except such small acquisitions as seemed to us to be necessary in order to secure and guarantee our naval position. Beyond that we had no desire—have no desire—to increase our responsibilities. The third point of our policy is this that, holding this views as regards ourselves, we did not think it was necessary for us to impede the ambitions of other Powers, Whether we approve of them or not, whether we think they would be good for them or not, is another matter, Still, providing they did not interfere with certain great principles which we desire to see established, we did not think it was our business to appear has the champions of China, to defend her against the attacks that might be made upon her. The principle for which we did contend was that no acquisition of territory by any foreign power should alter the existing state of things in this respect, that the markets of China should be open to fair and even competition to all through the open door. That was our policy. Please to judge it by results. That was our policy. We have heard a great deal to the effect that this policy has been abandoned by the Government, and that it has been unsuccessful up to the present time, At any rate, it has not been unsuccessful. There is no door in China for trade which was open before these events which is closed now. (Hear, hear.) No port where trade passed, or is likely to pass, has been closed, and under these circumstances we may claim, so far as that, at any rate, that our policy has been carried out. It is true that there have been disputes about concessions, and it seems to me that there has been in the public mind some confusion between concessions and ordinary trade. Now, they stand on a very different footing. The man who goes to China to offer cotton goods or hardware is in a very different position to the man who goes to offer to finance a railway. To begin with the railway, in order to be financed, may require as a condition that there should be a mortgage upon some territory. This may have a political value and involve political interests which take it altogether out of the category of ordinary trade, and therefore, the policy of the open door must receive some modification if applied to the question of concessions. I should say that in theory the open door has applied. It is perfectly open to any one to go to China to-morrow ask for a concession of anything. It is perfectly open and for the Chinese Government to refuse that concession. That is the the ory, we all know, but in practice the question whether he gets the concession or not largely depends on the diplomatic pressure at his back. No doubt all the Powers have been exercising diplomatic influence, and they have all got concessions, and I should like to have the Englishmen in the room who have obtained those concessions and ask them whether they would exchange them. I do not suppose anyone would be unreasonable enough to say we have any right to claim a monopoly of these concessions. (Hear. hear.) I think, then if you have followed me so far you will see that we have some reason to say that so far as we have gone in China we have no reason to complain. We have done very fairly, and the influence of our Government has been exercised for the advantage of our people who have obtained concessions. It seems to me we have not up to the present time had to complain of the closing of any maket which previously was open. (Hear, hear.)

RUSSIA AND THE OPEN DOOR.

But I think that you will find that the criticism of which I have spoken, when you come to look into it, applies rather more to the future than to the present or the past, and what our friends fear is that, although no market has hitherto been closed to us, that some of these doors will be closed, or may be closed, in the future. I say at once I am not without anxiety on that point, and it is a most important question for consideration. How are we to secure the open door which we possess at present ; how are we to be certain nobody will try to slam it in our face? Some of our friends or opponents suggest that we should come to an agreement with Russia. Well, we have had agreements with Russia. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not myself say that an agreement with Russia is impossible, and I may say if it be possible it is a desirable thing. (Hear, hear.) An agreement is always a desirable thing. It is desirabe because it makes clear the objects and the intentions of both parties. But after the experience that we have had we must remember that no agreement which we can make—I will not say with Russia, I would almost say with anybody—can be permanently valid unless it is for the interest of both parties to maintain that agreement—(cheers)—or unless one party is strong enough to enforce it. (Hear, hear.) I go back, then, and I say again that we want a better guarantee than any paper agreement to ensure the policy of the open dood, (Cheers.) How can we find it? We can only find it, in my opinion, in a common interest. Other nations besides ourselves should have the same desire to keep the door open, and should be prepared to support a liberal trade policy in China which we were the first to proclaim. (Cheers.) Are there any such nations? There is Japan. (Cheers.) There is Germany. (Cheers.) There is the United States of America. (Loud cheers). Now, with Japan our relations have all along been those of cordial friendship. (Cheers.) Japan is, like ourselves, a great island Power, and within the last few years it has been making preparations which will soon constitute it a force which cannot be neglected in any Eastern combination. (Hear, hear.) It is, it must be, therefore, a great satisfaction to us to know in this matter of the open door the interests of Japan are the same as ours,(Cheers.) With regard to both Germany and the United States I rejoice that our relations are closer and more cordial than they have been for some time past. (Cheers,) They are two great commercial nations.

GREAT BRITAIN IN NO NEED OF AN ALLIANCE.

Their interests are the same as ours, but when I speak of the cordial and close relations which subsist between ourselves and these two Great Powers I do not mean a permanent and a formal treaty of alliance I should not have though it necessary to protest that but that some remarks which I made some months ago gave rise to misinterpretation. No. Those person are very premature, and very mistaken who think that Great Britain is in need of alliance—(loud and prolonged cheers)—for her own security, or in order that other Powers may pull the chestnuts out of the fire (Loud cheers.) No. We can stand alone—(renewed cheers)—and if we enter on any alliance we shall give as much as we get, (Cheers.) We shall bring to any combination at least as much as we shall be able to take from it, and so long as it is only our own honour and our own possessions that are at stake I beilve Great Britain needs no aid except that which will be cheerfully afforded to her by her own children—(loud cheers)—by those sister nations that we have helped to advance into their present greatness and prosperity, and that the British Empire in its splendid isolation will be perfectly well able to care for its own. That is not a contingency which I fear. If we desire at any time to establish a principle a policy, not for oulselves alone, but for all others who have similar interests, then we have a right to see how far a common cause will carry our friends with us.

GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES, AND GERMANY.

We have a right to know whether under these circumstances, in the interests of the Anglo-Saxon races on both sides of the water—the interests of the German being, as I believe they are, identical—we have a right to ask whether we may not expect that in order to secure those results a collective influence will be brought to bear which I think will be practically irresistible. Therefore it is that I have advocated, and continue to advocate, friendly relations with those Powers whose interests, as I have said, are most in harmony with our own. Therefore it is that I rejoice that so much progress has already been made as regards Germany. I do not see, in looking throughout the word—I do not see any place in which our interests seriously conflict with theirs. No doubt Germany is a most dangerous competitor, but I should be ashamed of my countrymen if we were to make that a cause for hostilities—(hear, hear)—if we were not perfectly willing to meet in keen but friendly rivalry any competitor in the field. (Cheers.) I hold, therefore, that it is possible that we may, without reference to anything in the nature of a permanent or general alliance, nevertheless come to a common understanding, may be able to remove prejudices despite suspicion, and in that case I think we may look in confidence, if the future should hereafter have need of a change in those relations—we may look in confidence to even closer co-operation. (Hear, hear.) Now, I rejoice still more at the change which has taken place lately in our relations with the united States of America. (Cheers.) They stand to us in a different relation from what which is occupied by any other people. They are our kinsfolk and we never shall forget it. They speak the same language they proceed in argument in action from the same standpoint as ourselves. I know a hundred reasons why we should be friends I know of none why we should be otherwise. (Cheers.) I believe that has been the truefeelings of this country towards the United States for many years. (Hear, hear,) We have been perhaps misunderstood on the other side of the water. Now happily that cloud has disappeared and the good feeling which we had entertained and which we have recently expressed has been cordially reciprocated. A combination between the two great English-speaking peoples is a combination which would fear no other alliance. (Cheers.) Our imagination must be fired when we contemplate such a possibility—the possibility of such a cordial understanding between the seventy millions which inhabit the United States of America and the fifty millions of Britons which inhabit the United Kingdom and the Colonies of the Queen. (Hear, hear.) A combination of that kind would be a guarantee for the peace and the civilisation of the world. (Cheers.) If, as seems likely, the United States are about to enter upon a new career as a colonising nation we shall welcome her into the same field with ourselves. We know that she would be animated by the same motives and will carry out the same methods ; we know that she will be inspired with the same sense of responsibility and with the same love of justice. (Hear, hear.) And such a new departure would, no doubt, as Lord Salisbury said, erves our interests not in any selfish or mercenary sense but because it would give to each of us a better understanding of this work of the work of the other- It would increase our sympathies, it would bring us closer together, it would make easy and inevitable that most desirable co-operation, (Cheers.) Mr. Chairman and gentleman, surely a Government which in three short years, troubled, as I have said, by many anxieties, is still able to point to Great Britain, stronger in her influence, and perhaps also in her actual resources, than she has ever been before—(hear, hear)—which is able at the same time to speak with confidence and delight of the loyalty and affection of the Colonies, expressed in terms which would appear to be an exaggeration if we did not know they are followed by acts, which can also rely on the friendship and regard which have been substituted for suspicion and indifference in our relations with the great Republic of the west, which can say at the same time that our intercourse with thous nations whose interests are same likely to clash with our own has become more close and more intimate,surely a Government with such a record may look for your continued confidence and to the support of the country. (Cheers.)

CRICKET.

NEXT SEASON'S TEST MATCHES.

AFTER a lapse of nearly three weeks the board appointed by the Marylebone Club to govern the future test matches between England and Australia in this country made public on Nov. 11 the decisions at which they arrived when they met at Lord's last month. On that occasion it was announced that the schems as to the division of the gate money taken at the test matches would, before it was made public, be submitted to the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton and Sir Richard Webster, but that course of action can scarcely have accounted for the delay in giving particulars. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the leading points of what the board had agreed to leaked out a few days ago, thus furnishing further illustration of the absurdity of attempting to keep back matter of genuine interest, againt the publication of which there exist no reasons of paramount importance. That there would be five test matches arranged between England and Australia, as has been the practice each time Mr. Stoddart has taken a team out to the Colonies, was announced a fortnight ago. They will be decided at Lord's, Kennington Oval Old Trafford, Trent Bridge, and at Leeds (or Sheffield), and will, like those which have previously taken place in this country, be limited to three days. To this decision some people will no doubt, take exception and will urge that with such important considerations at stake, additional days should be set apart, in order to ensure a definite result being arrived at upon every occasion. The leading counties, however, would not entertain the suggestion, in view of the heavy programmes which they undertake nowadays. Were a week—four or five days, would be practically the same—given up to every test match, the great counties would have to materially reduce their list of engagements, for it would be absurd to run the risk of arranging fixtures with the practical certainly that some of their best players would have to be surrendered for the test games. Moreover, the description of the method adopted by the Australians at home—exceptionally cautious batting on fast wickets—can scarcely be regarded as an encouragement to make arrangements which would obviously put a premium upon extreme care. Further than this, experience proves that in this country three days generally suffice for the decision of a test match. In all there have been nineteen contests between England and Australia in this country, and fifteen have been played out, while of the four drawn only one had to be left unfinished purely because of high scoring. A part from the decision to have five test matches, the big question for the board was what should be done with the profits. Naturally enough (says the *Daily Telegragh*) Surrey, the first county club with sufficient enterprise to arrange a test match, possessed strong claims to have one of the contests on their ground ; and Lancashire, with the precedent since 1884 of one of the great games being played at Old Trafford, were unwilling to forego their fixture ; while sentimental reasons, apart from many others, would point to the desirability of one of the strugles for cricket supremacy being decided at the headquarters of the game. Probably, none of the counties would object to one of the matches being decided at Lord's; but there arose, and not unnaturally, some objection to Kennington Oval and Old Trafford being favoured, and other famous county grounds being ignored in connection with the test games. To some extent, the difficulty has been got over by the increase from three to five matches, and while Yorkshire were certain to get one of them, probably several other counties thought they had claims to have the fifth allotted to them. Upon the historic Trent Bridge ground at Nottingham the choice of the board has fallen, but neither Yorkshire nor Notts will enjoy the net proceeds of the match played on their ground, and Marylebone, Surrey, and Lancashire will have to share some of the profits with the other counties. Briefly, the new arrangement is this—the Australians take half the gross receipts for admission. From the other half are deducted the whole of the expenses. Of the remainder 20 per cent. is retained by the club upon whose ground the match is played, and what is left is pooled between the M. C. C., and the fourteen counties. Thus, supposing £1200 be taken at the gate the Australians receive £600. The expenses may be estimated at £300; the home club takes £60, and a sum of £240 is shared between Marylebone and the first-class counties, the amount to which Middlesex, for instance, would be entitled amounting to £16. Possibly the counties not awarded a test match might receive £100 apiece as their share of the whole five games but the probabilities are that the sum would be appreciably less. The establishment of the board however, decides the question of the selection of England's teams in a satisfactory manner, and the new body has certainly done good work in settling the remuneration of professionals. The sum is to be £20 a match, so there need in the future be no repetition of such a regrettable occurrence as the strike of certain players on the eve of the last encounter between England and Australia at Kennington Oval.

SOME RIDING REMINISCENCES.

MR. RIDER HAGGARD gives in *Longman's* some curious recollections of horses and riding :—

When I lived in Africa (he says) I had a horse called Moresco, a very remarkable beast, of great speed, endurance, and sure-footedness. This creature was so clever that I have known him resort to extraordinary artifices to obtain food, such as lying down and wriggling himself upon his side underneath a wagon till he could reach the sack where the mealies were kept, and gnaw a hole in it with his teeth. Then, still lying on his side he devoured most of the contents. Also once he broke open a door to get at the forage stored behind it. When I was travelling with him on circuit through New Scotland, the great horse-breeding district of the Transvaal, Moresco one night broke the riem with which he was tied to the wagon and made off after a troop of mares. We searched for him without avail, and at lenght, as it was absolutely necessary that we should open court in a certain town on a fixed day, we were obliged to abandon him. I think it was three mornings afterwards that I got out of the wagon at daylight to find Moresco standing untied among the other horses. As roads in South Africa in those days were nothing but tracks wandering hither and thither across the veldt, of which we had crossed many during the time that he was lost, I can only suppose that the horse, when he was tired of the company of the mares, had deliberately taken up our spoor and followed it till he found us. A year or two afterwards Moresco was stolen from Newcastle, in Natal, where I was then living, and for six months we mourned him as lost beyond redemption. One day, however, the poor creature consisting of nothing but skin and bones, with a dreadful hole almost through his withers, produced by neglected sore back, was found wandering about upon the farm. Subsequent inquiries went to show that the man who stole Moresco had ridden him into the Cape Colony, nearly a thousand miles away, and thence he had escaped and found a path back to his home.

A PATHETIC END.

The end of this horse, the most remarkable that I ever knew, was so pathetic that I will tell it. He was what is called salted horse, that is to say, he had survived the horse-sickness, and it was supposed, therefore, that he could not catch it again. This, however, proved to be an error; indeed, my experience goes to show that very few horses are so thoroughly salted that they will not redevelop the sickness, generally in a different form, under conditions favourable to that disease. Moresco's state when he escaped from the thief in the Cape Colony was such that had he been any other animal I should have shot him. As an old favourite and companion he was kept and nursed, however, in the hope that he might ultimately recover But 1881, the year of the Boer War, was a dreadful season for sickness. I remember that we lost two hundred pounds worth of horses by it in a single week. At last the plague seized upon poor old Moresco also. We did what we could for him, which was little enough, for, though animals occasionally recover, there is no real remedy for horse-sickness, and then were obliged to leave him to take his chance. At the back of my house at Rool Point stood a wall of loose stones nearly four feet high, with a gate in it which was shut in the evening. About midnight we were awakened by the sound of a clumsy knocking upon the back door. On investigating the cause it was found that poor Moresco, feeling himself dying, had contrived to climb the wall and was seeking our assistance and calling attention to his state by the only means in his power—namely, by knocking at the door. Nothing could be done for him, so he was driven through the gate, and in the morning we found him dead not far away.

THE "LONDON GZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL Nov. 15.

Kings Royal Rifles Corps—Lieut Gen Sir F W Greenfell GCMG, KCB to be Colonel Commandant vice Major Gen and Hon Lieut Gen R B Hawley C B deceased Dated Aug 7 1898

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt W J C Butler to be Major vice P H H Massey promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay

3rd Hussars—Sec Lieut G C Preston to be Lieutenant vice A M Tabor promoted

11th Hussars—Lieut H W M Kenrick to be Captain in succession to Mojor W H Rycroft appointed to the Staff Sec Lieut C von Essen Moberly to be Lieutenant vice H W M Kenrick Gent Cadet C L Rome, from the RM College to be Second Lieutenant vice C von Essen Moberly

12th Lancers—Gent Cadet the Hon J D Hamilton from the RM College to be Second Lieutenant insuccession to Lieut E Crawley promoted

19th Hussars—Lieut N F Uniacke is seconded for service under the Foreign Office Sec Lieut S S Binny to be Lieunant vice N F Uniacke

21st Lancers—Capt W M Doyne to be Major viee W G Crole Wyndham promoted

Royal Artillery—Sec Lieut J P MacDougal to be Lieutenant

Grenadier Guards—Capt A E W Count Gleichen CMG to be Major vice F Lloyd promoted

Regimental Districts—Col W F Cavaye from half pay to be Colonel to command the 35th Regimental District Royal Sussex Regt vice Col W Tolson whose period of service in that appointment has expired Bravet Col E H Fitzherbert from Lieutenant Colonel half pay to be Colonel to command the 4th Regimental District King Own Royol Lancaster Regt vice Col E R P Woodgate CB who has vacated that appointment Lt Col R T E Dowse from the Suffolk Regt to be Colonel to commond the 12th Regimentol District Suffolk Regt vice Col the Hon H W L Corrytransferred

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Capt F B Morley from the West India Regt to be Captain vice A G M Tozer who exchanges

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Capt W E W Elkington, from the 3rd King's Liverpool Regt to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut H G A Moore promoted

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt Capt S Bird to be Major vice C G Donald promoted

King's Liverpool Regt—Capt G T Elliot retires on retired pay Qmr and Hon Capt T Holland Pollit is placed on r tired pay

Norfolk Regt—Sec Lieut H P M White to be Lieutenant vice C B Ballard psomoted

Devonshire Regt—Lieut C S Warwick to be Captain vice R P Smith retired The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants—N Z Emerson vice C S Warwick T C B Holland vice F J N Chichester deceased

Somersetshire Light Infantry—Lt Col A C Borton on completion of his period of service in commane of a battalion is placed on half pay Major H A Walsh to be Lieutenant Colonel vice A C Borton

South Wales Borderers The undermentioned Second Lieutenats to be Lieutenants—R G Palmer vice C J Safford promoted L H Tudor vice W A G Williams seconded G A Riddell vice A J Forbes seconded

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut J S McEuen to be Lieutenant vice J G Chaplin appointed Adjutant

East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut J C May to be Lieutenant vice S H Dnxbury seconded.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants.—J C Watson to Vivid for Seal Nov. 27, E Henslowe as first C D Barney J F Knox N and H L Wells to Revenge, R C L Owen to Diadem Nov 29, A Halsey as first A Deas G and A B Hughes N to Philomel Dec 1, C C Peaty to Excellent additional to qualify in gunnery Nov 15.

Lieutenant R N R.—R H Fraser G Threlfell and D Agnew to be Lieutenants probationary on the Supplementary List Nov 1, O L Beck to Buzzard, A E M Hook to Royal Sovereign, W C McMickan to Cæsar Nov 17.

Sub-Lieutenants.—S Robinson to Australia for Leda N Nov 15, F A Clutterbuck to Philmel Dec 1 G Howard to Wildfire for Mallard Nov. 22.

Fleet Engineer,—H E Wingfield to Vivid for Reserve Nov 8

Chief Inspector of Machinery—J A Bedbrook to President additional Nov 14

Chief Engineers—W J Hender to Victory for Seagull Nov 11, C J James to Proserpine Nov 3, A E Cox to Pembroke for Cynthia, W J Hender to Victory for Bellona Nov 11

Staff Engineer—S Hockey to Pembroke for Chatham Dockyard Reserve Oct 29

Engineers—W Onyon to Urgent for Jamaica Yard Oct 26 S Ham to Vivid for Bat Nov 15, D Russell to Widfire for Porcupine, W C Morcom to Pembroke for Contest Nov 5, W G Loudgate to Pembroke for Cynthia Nov 11

Assistant Engineer.—J C Boyle 'probationary' to Collingwood.

Artificer Engineers.—W Dalton F D Nuthall R T Rider J Currie L Jackson P E Gregory R W Kingston T Willams G Daudson F Davis and J Hindmarsh to Victory, H Batey J H D Nicholls T Kellick F G Blake H Btcor C E Walton and D E McFarlane to Vivid. C A Bush E J Ottoway W E Marshall W J C Plant and L Self to Pembroke all supernumerary 'Nov. 1'.

Surgeons.—J Boyan to Victory 'Nov. 8', W H Daw C Shepherd H L Norris A H Forrester M B J M G Swainson J Stoddart M B J A Forrest M B W G Westcott F J McKenna M B F R Mann W W Keir M B E C Sawdy P H Bannister M B R S Osborne M W Falkner E O B Carberry M B J K Raymond M B and H W M Rees to Victory for Haslar Hospital 'Nov. 8'. H I Penny to Cape of Good Hope Hospital, G G Borrett to Pembroke 'Nov. 28'.

Staff Engineer.—E G P Moffett to Champion 'Nov, 16'.

Chaplains.—Rev B H Meeres to Collingwood Nov 5, the Rev C L Whatley to Alexandra Nov 13.

Chaplain and Naval Instrutor,—The Rev A R Price B A to Terrible temporary Nov 15

Naval Instructor—R H Whampham to Ramillies Nov 15

Paymasters—W H Le Brun to Buzzard Nov 29 G H Mall to Philomel Dec 1

Assistant Paymasters — R B H Moore to Victory, for Duke of Wellington Nov 10 F Bolling to Cambridge ; R A F Hughes to Thundere Nov 10 H B Pilson to Alecto Dec 1

CLERK—G B Owners to Champion Dec 1,

GUNNERS—J W Mc Cann to Vivid for Panther W A Rhind a, to Victory for Bellona, H Williams to Desperate, W Wray to snapper, F E C Hurst to Flying Fisn, G Colins, to Star J Mowday to Panther T Beale to Seal W J Wallace to onyx Nov 3 last seven acting, W H Newman to Northampton, W H Loveless to Victory for Neptune, H C Rennison and J B Manners to Exelent staff J G Delaney to Excellent for Mastiff, J Leonard to Calliope for Northampton J Mulligan to Pembroke for Tribune, G Jeans to Exeellent for Soake Nov 7, J D Jameson to Vivid for Psyche J F Semnett to Cambridga for Curlew Nov 8

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An interesting discussion has been taking place in the *Morning Post* on the subject of the supplementary lieutenants of the Navy. The parent of a senior midshipman wrote to protest against the increase of the supplementary list and to suggest that it would be more satisfactory to advance the passing of the first fifty sub-lieutenants on the ground that they would make better executive officers than men taken from the merchant service. A second writer, also the father of young officers in the Navy, supported the protest and asked why his sons, after passing difficult examinations, undergoing costly training, and being provided with expensive outfits, should be passed over by officers from the mercantile marine. Both these writers have fallen into an error, as a "Captain R. N." points out. He shows that if the suggestion they have made was carried out, it would deplete the sub-lieutenants' list and at the same time add to the lieutenants looking forward to promotion. Instead of this the Admiralty adds to the lieutenants list some officers of the Naval Reserve who cannot rise above that rank except in very exceptional circumstances, and thereby increases the chance of the smart and capable sub-lieutenants when promoted of rising again to the captains' or commanders' lists. It is only by this plan, or by that to which we referred some few weeks ago in these columns, that the Admiralty can increase the list of lieutenants without diminishing the chances of promotion of those in the Regular Service to commander's rank.

Another correspondent signing himself "Post-captain" explains the matter still more clearly. He shows that by the Order in Council 29,6,95 (Quarterly Navy List, pp. 728—29) relative to the matter the entry of supplementary lieutenants in no way interferes with the flow of promotion, but affords, indeed, a means whereby it is accelerated:—"The number of officers borne on the active list in each grade must always be governed solely by the requirements of the Service. At present the commanders and lieutenants stand, in round numbers, and follows: Commanders, 300; lieutenants, 1,000; supplementary lieutenants, 100. That is, for commanders' duties, 300; for lieutenants duties, 1,100. Now, supposing none of these were supplementary lieutenants, only three out of every eleven lieutenants could hope to attain the higher rank, whereas with the supplementary lieutenants, as at present, three out of every ten lieutenants may expect to be promoted. The supplementary lieutenants from a distinct branch, just as did the old navigators, with no prospect of coming into the active list of commanders save in the event of their having rendered distinguished war service." This, I take it, will rarely happen; not from want of will or ability on the part of those officers, but from want of opportunity, I think we need not consider the case of our being involved in a great naval war when such opportunities as above might be frequent, because in those circumstances the vacancies on all lists, high and low, would be many." With "Post-captian" we thoroughly agree writes a Service paper, but it must be remembered that if, as has been stated, promotion to commander's rank is to be granted to the supplementary lieutenants in peace-time, then the bottom is knocked out of his argument at once.

The Rev. W. S. Griffiths, rector of Ardnadrean, Letterkenny, county Donegal, writes on the subject of the wreck of the *Wasp*, stating that the graves of those bodies washed ashore from that wreck and buried in the churchyard of the parish of Tullaghobegley, have no memorial stone nor other mark of remembrance save the green mounds which were raised above the mortal remains interred beneath, and asking some aid from sympathisers to raise even a humble monument to their memory, and stating that he would receive subscriptions. He reminds us that the touching disaster in question occurred in September, 1884, when this ship of Her Majesty's Navy, having struck the western end of Tory Island in a raging sea, was in a few minutes submerged beneath the foaming waves, taking with her fifty brave blue jackets into the waterly depths of that troubled sea, six only of its crew being saved by being washed up on ledges of the dark cliffs by the rolling mighty waves. Many bodies were washed ashore here and there along about sixty miles or so of the northern Donegal coast, from Ennishowen to Glencolumbkille Head. Eight bodies went ashore on Tory Island and were there interred, eight came ashore on the nearest mainland, and were buried in the parish churchyard, making a total of sixteen interred in his parish. There is a rough stone at the graves of those buried in Tory Island, but none at the graves of those buried in the parish churchyard. Not one word of inscription is there to tell the sad tale, which it seems not too much to say is reflective of shame. The Rev. W. S. Griffiths ventures to ask for further sympathy and help so as to make the monument worthy of the cause he pleads in behalf of.

There is something of a lull in the French naval preparations, though the dockyards are still fully employed. The coast defences are now, however, almost upon a war footing, and steps have been taken towards the complete organisation of the defensive "secteurs" of the coast. The *Yacht* is responsible for the assertion that, under the recent state of things, at Brest an enterprising enemy might have forced the Goulet, entered the harbour, hombarded the arsenal and the town, sunk the ships at their moorings, and got away to sea. This danger was not due to any defect in the fixed defences but to absolute want of men to serve the guns. This now been remedied, for large bodies of artillery are now in the forts of the Goulet and the harbour. The battleship *Iena* is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and preliminary work has been begun upon the *Suffren*, which has taken her place upon the same slip. As a measure of precaution the boys' training ship, *Melpomene*, which was about to leave for a cruise, has been ordered to remain at Roscanvel.

At Cherbourg the topedo gunboat La Hire (896 tons) had been launched. Her sister, the Dunois, has developed 7,300 horse-power during her perliminary trials, the requirement being 6,400, and her official trials are to be got over rapidly so that she may join the Mediterenean Squadron. At Toulon he squadron is reported to be ready in every respect, and the ships in the Reserve have been thoroughly overhauled. The torpedo gunboat Fleche, which brought back Admiral Fournier, has returned to Bizerta, and thither the sea going boats Mousquetaire and Dragon have been despatched to form part of the mobile defence, while the Agile has gone to Oran, and the first class boats Nos. 180 and 191 to Corsica. At the beginning of the week all leave was stopped at Toulon, and on Wednesday the admiral was summoned to Paris, and a conference of flag officers took place in the Rue Royale. The D'Estaing which is going out to the Indian Ocean as flagship, is ordered to remain for the present at Toulon.

Admiral Fournier has just instituted in the Mediterranean Squadron what he calls a *veille en temps de guerre*, being in the nature of a night watch, a rearrangement of the routine on board with the purpose, during hostilities, of assuring sufficient repose for the men, while a strong and adequate watch is kept at appointed stations. Another innovation is the creation of an *ecole de chauffe*, or arrangement for training stokers on board the seagoing boats Ouragan and Tourmente, of which one has locomotive and the other tubular boilers, at Toulon. The boats are under command of a lieutenant, and are attached to the mobile defence.

Following the precedent set by the French Army, the so-called Belgian Military Technical Committee is testing the practicability of automobiles for the Service. Trails have already been made with a Daimler petroleum automobile for heavy loads, and on the results of these experiments will depend the eventual introduction of this new method of locomotion for the entire Army. It has been found that in a transport train proceeding along a road the space occupied by the column is one-fifth less than if horses were to be employed, while, though the initial cost is greater than for draught by horses, in the long run there is great saving. A Motor waggon equivalent to ten horses costs only 4d. an hour to work and covers the ground much quicker, as halts are rendered superfluous. Moreover, the new automobiles will, it is believed, be equally practicable for the conveyance of commissariat as for moving heavy fortress cannon into position.

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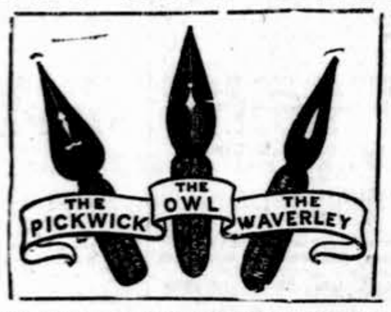

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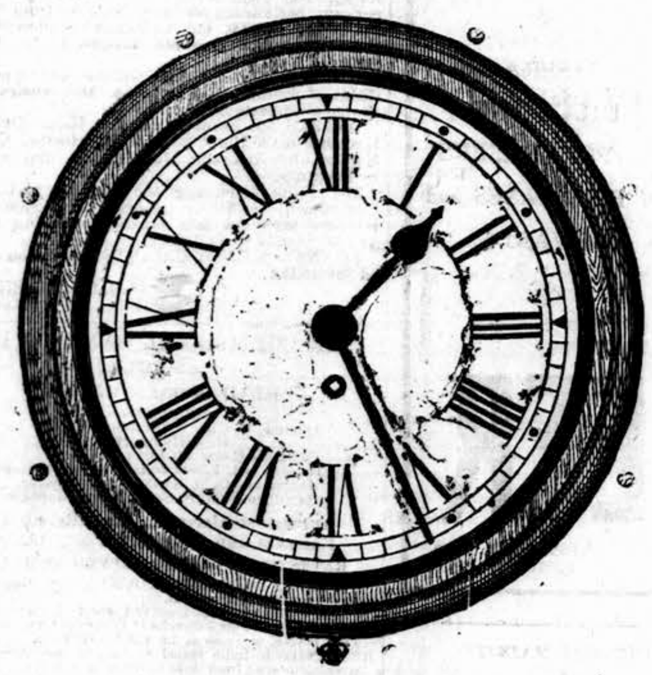

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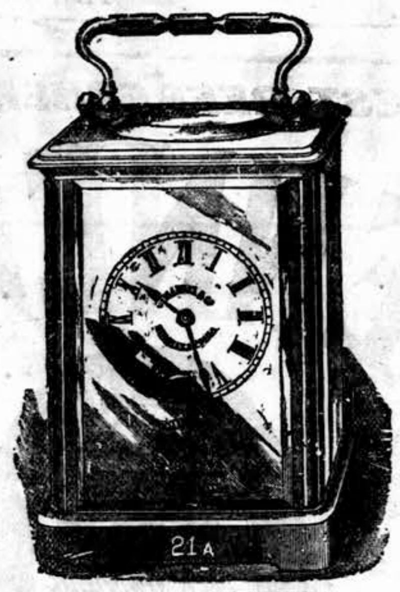

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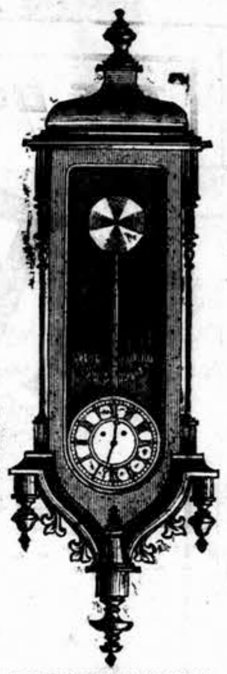

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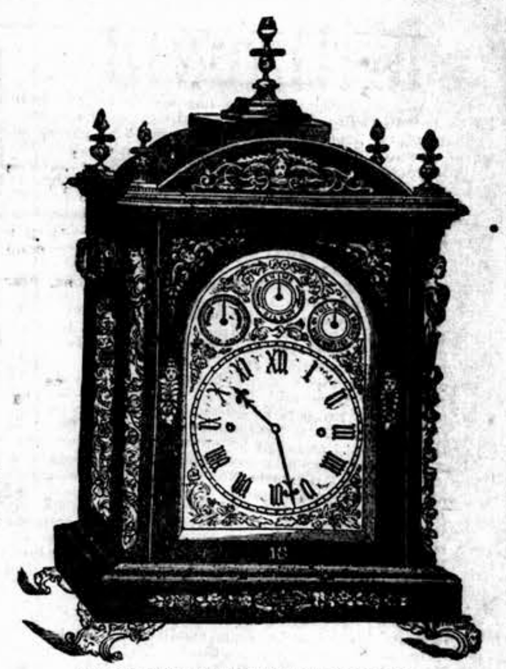

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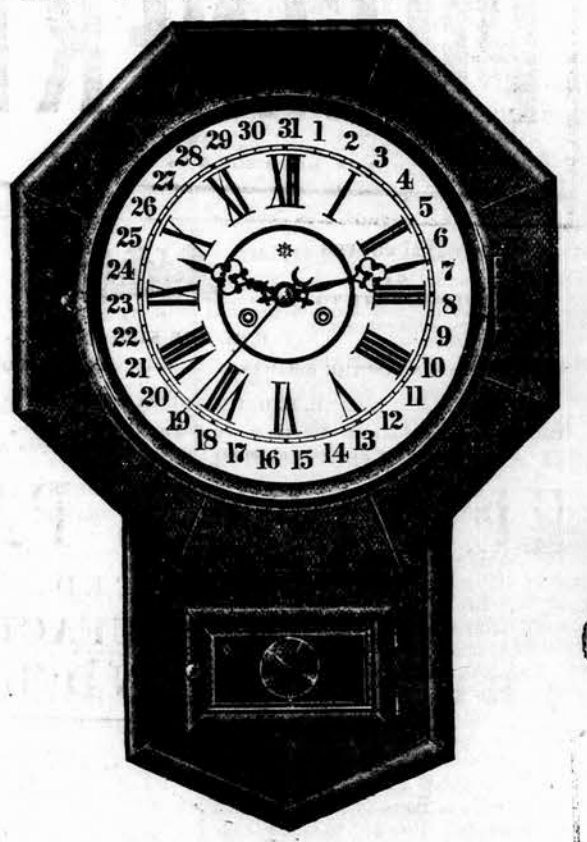

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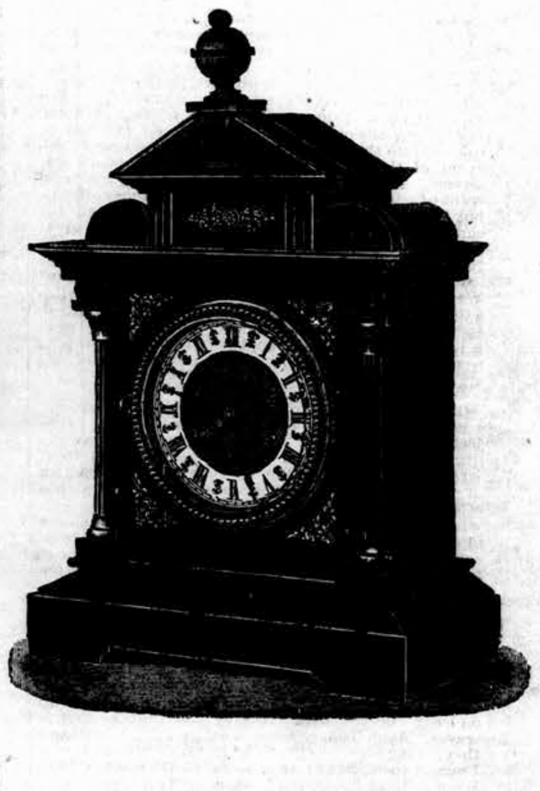

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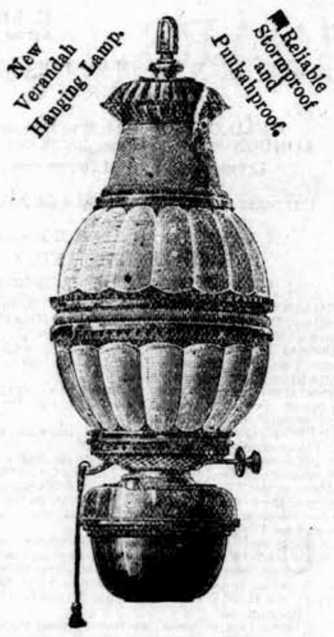
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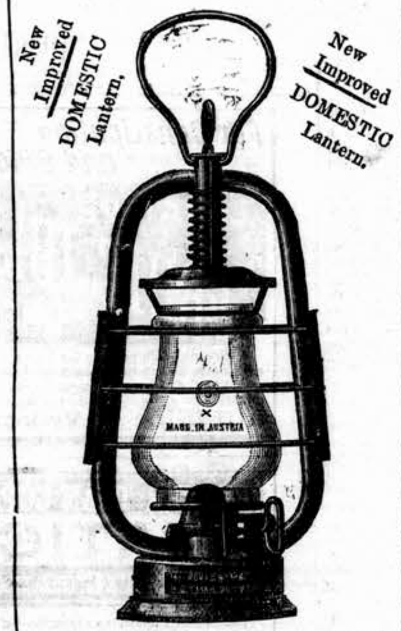
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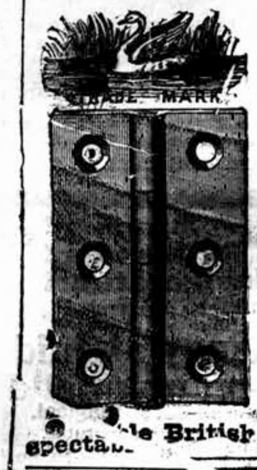

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